THE BLACK PANTHER

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25¢



INSIDE

Removal Of Trial Judge Denied

FRED HAMPTON MURDER COVER-UP CONTINUES



BPINS photo

Mrs. IBERIA HAMPTON (left), mother of slain Illinois Black Panther Party leader Fred Hampton, LARRY LITTLE, coordinator of the Winston-Salem B.P.P. Chapter and the JoAnne Little Defense Committee, JoANNE LITTLE and BILL HAMPTON, Comrade Fred's brother. Mrs. Hampton and JoAnne Little have both experienced the sham of so-called American justice.

(Chicago, Ill.) - Acting without a trace of mercy or compassion, let alone justice, a federal court judge here has continued the official cover-up and bluntly denied the poignant appeal from the mother of slain Black Panther Party leader Fred Hampton to remove the trial judge presiding over the multimillion damage case she and others have filed in connection with the infamous 1969 assassination.

In a curtly worded 11-page decision, U.S. District Court Judge William Lynd — a former law partner of Chicago Mayor Richard "Boss" Daley — rejected Mrs. Iberia Hampton's charges that trial judge Sam Perry's bias and gross prejudice against Black people in general and the Black Panther Party in particular jaded his decisions in the $47 million damage case.

Judge Lynd's decision to retain Perry serves to perpetuate the six-year long cover-up of the tragic 4:25 a.m. predawn attack on the West Madison apartment of Fred Hampton, the dynamic, deputy chairman of the Black Panther Party, by federal, state and local law enforcement agencies.

Twenty-one-year-old Fred Hampton, the charismatic community organizer and founder/coordinator of the Chicago B.P.P. Chapter, was assassinated as he slept in bed, drugged beforehand as part of the conspiracy. Twenty-two-year-old Mark Clark, a B.P.P. Peoria leader, was slain in a hail of bullets as he answered a knock at the apartment door. Seven other occupants of the apartment,

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Editorial

CRIME AND THE REAL CRIMINALS

Suddenly TV screens, newspapers, radio and magazines are full of reports and discussions about the rapidly increasing "crime rate" in this country. In both subtle and blatant ways a deliberate effort is being made to associate this increase with Black people, particularly Black youth.

At the same time, little or nothing is being reported about the truly horrendous and gigantic crimes of the system, such as starvation, poverty, unemployment, racism, sexism, war and the instigation of war.

Instead, we are being deluged with so-called solutions to crime that, in fact, destroy democracy. These "solutions" include enlarging police forces and arming them like professional mercenaries; legislating away the right to own arms for individuals; forcing judges to be harsher on the bench; treating juveniles like hardened adult offenders and building more prisons.

Meanwhile, those engaging in the massive crimes of the capitalist system reap the rewards of power and wealth. They are elected repeatedly to powerful positions in government, own and run our industries, lead our trade unions and rule our military. Their youth and their women make up the "swinging jet set" whose playground is the capitalist world, and our youth are led to believe this is success.

So long as we allow the system's criminals to reign supreme, the petty crimes of individuals against individuals and against property will steadily increase, and the law of the jungle will become the law of the land. This is their desire to justify fascist rule over the jungle.

We all see this happening, but not nearly enough of us are doing anything about it, and thus we sanction and permit it. Too many have been convinced that there is nothing we can do to stop it. And yet, only we can stop it. Only the Power of the People can stop it.

The only meaningful struggle against crime in this country today is the struggle to wrest control from the grasp of the power structure and its servants wherever its criminal power exists. We each have this responsibility. To fail to accept and carry it out makes us partners in its crimes.□



ARE POLICE SHOOTINGS JUST COINCIDENTAL TRAGEDIES, OR JUST PLAIN RACISM?

Letters to the Editor

To Our Crossword Puzzle Fans

Comrade Du Bois:

Recently, several comrades from the Winston-Salem Chapter and we worked up some suggestions concerning our puzzles. We would like to inform you of these changes we would like to see in the puzzle format.

1. From now on, our puzzles will be constructed on a central theme. Each one will have a title. This is to give the reader an idea of the general subject the puzzle is about.

2. We are going to list the sources we use for each puzzle. We will try to have more than two sources for each puzzle.

3. Most of our puzzles will be taken directly from material in recent issues of the Party papers as well as books and other Party materials. We hope this will help spur closer study of the paper.

We would like the puzzle titles and sources printed with each puzzle that appears in the paper. This way the puzzles will be easier for those who have limited access to sources.

Enclosed you will find the first such puzzle with title and sources.

Any suggestion or comments you have to improve the puzzles we will consider a great help.

In the struggle,
James & Vicki Riley

SEE CROSSWORD PUZZLE, PAGE 22

MORE LETTERS ON PAGE 25

COMMENT

Zionism Is Racist

In the following comment, reprinted from The Hilltop, *the student newspaper of Howard University in Washington, D.C., further support is given to the recent action of the United Nations General Assembly in which the world body declared that Zionism is a form of racism.*

The United Nations General Assembly voted Tuesday (November 11) to approve a resolution classifying Zionism as a form of racism and racial discrimination. The vote was 72 to 35 with 32 abstentions.

The United Nations definition of racism and racial discrimination, as found in Article 1 of its Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, states that, "Discrimination between human beings on the ground of race, color, or ethnic origin is an offense to human dignity and shall be condemned."

Zionism, according to Elliot and Summerskill's *Dictionary of Politics*, is "a belief in the need to establish an autonomous Jewish community in Palestine." It is, in essence, a political ideology that seeks a state for people who are of Jewish ethnic origin, to the exclusion of non-Jews.

Opponents of the anti-Zionist resolution argue that it is "anti-Semitic (Jewish)" or "anti-Judaism" or that it is reminiscent of Hitler's crimes. This is a deliberate distortion.

The truth is that the majority of the world's nations voted to condemn not a people, not a religion, but a political ideology used to justify continued displacement and subjugation of Arab Palestinians in their own land, Palestine, part of which is now Israel.

The majority of the world's nations have registered their indignation against an Israel that has been intransigent in recognizing Palestinian rights, restoring seized Arab Land, and that maintains substantial economic and military ties with racist South Africa.

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Senate Bill #1: A Travesty Of Democracy

"There are those who say that law and order are just code words for repression and bigotry. This is dangerous nonsense. Law and order are code words for goodness and fairness. . . the only way to attack crime in America is the way crime attacks our people — without pity."

— Richard M. Nixon, 1973

"S.1 in its present form is a hideous proposal which merits the condemnation of everyone who believes in due process of law and a free society. . . S.1 is simply atrocious and would establish what is essentially a police state."

— Former U.S. Senator Sam Ervin

Perhaps the most reprehensible legacy of the Nixon administration's fearful and corrupt policies, Senate Bill 1 (S.1 or S.B.1) is a 753-page travesty of the principles of American democracy and a direct threat to the civil and human rights of Black and oppressed people everywhere.

Previously, in the March 1, 1975, issue of THE BLACK PANTHER, Senate Bill 1 was the subject of an explosive cover story, which told of the Black Panther Party's efforts to organize community and legislative support against the repressive measure.

Indeed, in letters to the Congressional Black Caucus, Massachusetts Senator Edward Brooke and California Senators Alan Cranston and John Tunney, the Black Panther Party issued the clarion call to all fair-minded and progressive people throughout America to oppose S.1 — "the most dangerous, anti-democratic piece of 'law and order' and press censorship legislation since the days of the Alien and Sedition laws."

This week, as a further public service to our readers, THE BLACK PANTHER reprints an excellent summary of the dangers of S.1, distributed by the National Committee Against Repressive Legislation (NCARL). We urge our readers to contact NCARL's national office, at 1250 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 501, Los Angeles, Calif. 90017, for more information and tactics we can all use to accomplish the urgent task of relegating S.1 to the junkpile of history, where it belongs.

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COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE CHALLENGES CONGRESS TO INVESTIGATE SPY ABUSES AGAINST B.P.P.

(Oakland, Calif.) - In a major challenge to the alleged sincerity and dedication of the headline-making House Intelligence Committee investigating domestic spy violations, the Committee for Justice for Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party last week sent a letter accompanied by 4,000 signatures on petitions demanding that Congress investigate the abuses suffered by minority and civil rights organizations.

The letter, addressed to Rep. Otis Pike, chairman of the House Select Committee to Investigate the U.S. Intelligence Community, read:

"Dear Mr. Pike:

"Months ago we wrote to your committee providing specific information on federal intelligence agency abuses against the Black Panther Party and its leader, Huey P. Newton. The signatures of 4,000 people on the enclosed petitions indicate that there is concern among a large number of Americans about abuses against the Black Panther Party and other minority and civil rights organizations. We feel your Committee should show that this is also a concern of yours.

"We are concerned that if you fail to act in this matter, it will appear to many people that you have been persuaded by the intelligence agencies that these groups are 'extremists' and therefore not worthy of your attention. We are sure that you do not wish this impression to become widespread and we therefore challenge your Committee to initiate such an investigation.

"Sincerely yours,
"The Committee for Justice for Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party"

The letter was signed for the Committee for Justice by prominent theologian Robert McAfee Brown.

The prior letter mentioned relates to a March, 1975, correspondence sent by the Committee for Justice to both the Senate and House investigating committees. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, March 29, 1975.)



BPINSphoto

HUEY P. NEWTON, leader of the Black Panther Party.

In that March letter, the Committee for Justice voiced the legitimate concern that: ". . . those groups most in need of Congressional protection against abuses by federal officials have been the last to get it. Instead, powerful and estabished organizations have been the chief beneficiaries of Congressional inquiries into domestic surveillance and harassment."

The Committee cited internal government memoranda — the illegal COINTELPRO (counterintelligence program) — brought to light by several lawsuits as evidence to support their request for a Congressional inquiry.

"The technical support of our Committee, including our legal council," was offered in the letter's conclusion, "if you will pledge to seek the truth in these matters."

After firing off this first salvo to pressure the Congress into an open and honest investigation of *all* domestic spy charges — and reminding Congressional leaders that the Black liberation movement in general and the Black Panther Party in particular were the primary targets of surveillance and harassments violations — the Committee for Justice launched a far-reaching petition campaign.

The petitions circulated by the Committee, which were sent to the House committee last week, contained the following demand:

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Fallen Comrades



FRED HAMPTON **MARK CLARK**

Assassinated December 4, 1969

On December 4, 1969, Comrades Fred Hampton and Mark Clark of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party were murdered in a predawn raid by local, state, and federal police agents.

Comrade Fred Hampton's prominence in the Chicago Black community had become so great that the federal government and Chicago's Daley machine put into a motion a treacherous and murderous plan to silence the dynamic 21-year-old deputy chairman of the Illinois state chapter. Fred was murdered in his sleep by submachine gunfire after being drugged with Seconal by a police infiltrator. Comrade Mark was killed by bullets which poured through the front door of the apartment where the vicious raid took place.

Tens of thousands turned out for the funeral of Comrades Fred and Mark to clearly show Mayor Daley, Richard Nixon and the entire corrupt U.S. power structure that Fred Hampton and Mark Clark were not silenced.

To this very day, efforts are being made to see that justice is obtained and those responsible for this obvious murder pay the price for this heinous crime against oppressed people. Long Live the spirits of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark! Long Live the People's Struggle!

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

THANKSGIVING MEMORIAL CELEBRATION HOSTED BY SEATTLE B.P.P.

Dedicated To Black Persons Slain By Police

(Seattle, Wash.) — A Thanksgiving Memorial Celebration, dedicated to all those who have been killed by Seattle police and sponsored by the Seattle Chapter of the Black Panther Party, was held here at the Langston Hughes Cultural Center on Sunday, November 23, and was packed by more than 250 residents of the central area community of Seattle.



BPINS photo

Thanksgiving Memorial Celebration sponsored by Seattle B.P.P. Chapter was attended by over 250 who came to honor Black people killed by police gunfire.

Prior to the dinner, there were speeches and entertainment. The first predinner speaker was Mrs. Leola Bledsoe, mother of a 22-year-old Black man who was murdered by a Seattle police officer in February of this year.

Mrs. Bledsoe courageously reminded the audience that even though she's lost a son, "We must still fight for justice — justice for Joe and justice for all Black and poor people."

GARY GAYTON

The second speaker was famed Black Seattle attorney Gary Gayton. Brother Gayton elaborated on the recent police brutality case in which his two Black clients were awarded $75,000 each by a jury of 12 Whites, only to have this decision revoked by the judge and a new trial ordered. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, November 29, 1975.)

Brother Gayton drew applause from the audience when he said, "We won, and we still lost playing by the system's rules. It seems to me we need some new rules."

Predinner entertainment was provided by the First A.M.E. Church's Young Adult Choir and Brother Joe Brazil and his jazz ensemble. The choir rocked the house with several enthusiastic spirituals. The jazz ensemble is from the Black Academy of Music, located in the central area here.

The closing address was presented by Brother Elmer Dixon, coordinator of the Seattle Chapter of the Black Panther Party. Brother Dixon reminded the audience that the pressure we face today can be overcome by Black people unifying and helping each other in our daily struggle for survival.

Referring to the people murdered by police, Brother Dixon said, "We as Black people can survive because we've survived in the past, and now we must understand that the brothers that were shot down and killed by murdering police died because they were doing something for our community. No matter what the police say they were doing when they shot them, they were only trying to survive."

After Brother Dixon's presentation, dinner was served and everyone settled down to enjoy turkey and all the trimmings. The event was a tremendous success and proved to be another step in the road towards unity in the face of Seattle police terrorism. □



Free Southern Theater Delights Oakland Community School

(Oakland, Calif.) - Following their superb performance on November 23 of When Opportunity Scratches, Itch It, *the renowned FREE SOUTHERN THEATER returned to the Oakland Community Learning Center last Wednesday to do a special program for the children of the Oakland Community School. Above, members of the critically acclaimed Black drama troupe perform* Where is the Blood of Your Fathers?, *a documentary examination of the role that Black people played in their efforts to secure freedom from the oppression of slavery in the years between 1827 and 1860. The New Orleans-based group gave another fine performance which delighted the children of the Oakland Community School.* **BPINS photos**

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

December 5, 1784

On December 5, 1784, the internationally famed Black poetess Phyllis Wheatley died in Boston, Massachusetts. Although she was not known for speaking out against injustice, her eloquent poetry helped her avoid the scourge of racism for most of her life. However, when she died in 1784, White racism had finally taken its toll as the color line began to harden.

December 4, 1833

The American Anti-Slavery Society was organized on December 4, 1833, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by prominent Black and White abolitionists. They fought slavery with the traditional weapons of protest — pamphlets, books, speeches and resolutions — to bring much needed attention to the issue of slavery.

December 3, 1847

December 3, 1847, marks the date when Frederick Douglass published the first issue of his famous abolitionist newspaper, *The North Star.* The paper, published in Rochester, New York, put Douglass in the forefront of the anti-slavery movement. The name of the fiery newspaper came from the name of the star "runaway" slaves used to navigate their dangerous journey on the Underground Railroad. Frederick Douglass went on to become the most prominent Black abolitionist of his time.

December 1, 1972

A biracial Louisiana state commission reported on December 1, 1972, that an unidentified White policeman triggered the fatal shooting of two Southern University students in November of that year by throwing a tear gas cannister at protesting students. The report stated that both students were killed by buckshot from police shotguns.

RIKER'S ISLAND REBELLION ENDS IN VICTORY ACCORD FOR N.Y.C. INMATES

Numerous Court-Ordered Demands Ignored

(Bronx, N.Y.) - A 17-hour insurrection by the nearly 2,000-man population here at the Riker's Island House of Detention ended on Monday, November 24, in a significant victory agreement for the majority Black and Puerto Rican inmates of the prison.

The well-planned and organized revolt, which began when inmates seized control of eight cellblocks with almost what seemed like precise, coordinated ease at 9:30 p.m. on Sunday, November 23, ended with the triumphant accord at 2:31 p.m. Monday when the last of five guards was released unharmed.

Included in the settlement agreement were amnesty for the rebellion inmates — including no prosecution for damages which are estimated to run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars — the formation of a review board to monitor the amnesty, and a promise that the corrections department would tackle — "with all the resources" at its command — major inmate grievances of overcrowding, bail, discipline, visiting conditions and poor medical care.

ABYSMAL

For the 1,816-man population at Riker's, nearly all of whom participated in the rebellion, the takeover was the end result of long-time city stalling on court ordered changes in the abysmal conditions within the 42-year-old facility.

Just last June, the city's Board of Corrections found that the situation at Riker's — with its swelling population of pretrial detainees — represented "the most serious and potentially explosive atmosphere to exist in New York City in recent years."

Actually, the demands issued by the Riker's population are not new, and are in many cases the same as ones voiced during the famous "Tombs" rebellion at the Manhattan House of Detention for Men in the late summer of 1970.

In January, 1974, federal Judge Morris Lasker, who actively participated in negotiations between prisoners and officials last week, ruled that the conditions at the Tombs violated the Constitutional rights of the inmates and would "shock the conscience of any citizen who knew of them."

Rather than upgrade the jail conditions, New York City officials chose to close down the Tombs in December, thereby increasing the inmate population at Riker's by over 50 per cent.

In February, Lasker ordered extended recreational and "contact" visits for all inmates who had been removed from the Tombs. When city officials chose to interpret the ruling narrowly, Lasker explicitly extended the February decision to all Riker's inmates, meaning that the glass windows and telephones used for visits were to have been removed.

Also, last July the U.S. Court of Appeals upheld a lower court ruling which held that the practice of "double celling" at Rikers was un-Constitutional in that it forced inmates to "suffer numerous indignities, invasion of privacy and risk of harm. . ."

Again, because of a "narrow" city interpretation, Judge Lasker was forced to reiterate this decision on the Tuesday before the rebellion. Of the 1,800 inmates at Riker's, over 320 are confined two in a cell.

Although extensive damage to the prison was sustained during the course of the rebellion — two cellblocks with space for 600 inmates were rendered totally unusable, and extensive tunneling was done by inmates to interconnect the eight cellblocks seized — the only serious injury occured when a defective tear gas cannister exploded in the hand of Riker's warden, Louis Greco.



Riker's Island inmates negotiate with NYC prison official.

Although certain corrections officers preferred to storm the inmate-controlled cellblocks, they certainly would have encountered difficulty both in navigating an assault path through the twisted rubble of stone bricks and tiles,

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Ghana Judge Honored At Rainbow Sign

(Berkeley, Calif.) - The Honorable ANNIE JIAGGE (left), a justice of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Ghana, was honored at a reception held here recently at the Rainbow Sign, a popular Black cultural center.

Justice Jiagge, shown talking with Black Panther Party spokesperson and BLACK PANTHER Editor-in-Chief DAVID G. Du BOIS and Ms. MARY ANN POLLAR, executive director of the Rainbow Sign, met with several members of the Bay Area Black community, including Berkeley City Councilpersons Henry Ramsey and Carole Davis. Ms. Dorothy Pitts, one of the original sponsors of the Rainbow Sign, presented Justice Jiagge with a lifetime membership at the Rainbow Sign.

Rep. Metcalfe Demands End To Federal Prison Behavior Modification Programs

(Washington, D.C.) - Congressman Ralph H. Metcalfe has called for the closing down of all behavior modification programs of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

His appeal came recently as he released the results of a General Accounting Office (GAO) investigation which reported that the programs were poorly organized, never assessed for their effects upon inmates and "not operated in accordance with either Bureau of Prison or institution policy guidance."

Metcalfe, a Black Democrat from Illinois, said that the Bureau of Prisons' behavior modification programs as presently run, are "nothing short of long-term punishment under the guise of what is in fact pseudo-scientific experimentation."

A cover article printed in *Prison Scenes*, an Illinois prisoner organization newspaper, reported on the GAO investigation, which was based on a probe of behavior modification programs in federal prisons at Marion, Illinois, Leavenworth, Kansas, and El Reno, Oklahoma.

1973 DEATH

The investigation was initiated at Congressman Metcalfe's request following the 1973 death of an inmate who allegedly hung himself while confined in a steel-doored segregation cell at Marion.

The inmate had been confined in the cell for a period of 15 months, following his participation in a work stoppage and hunger strike, as part of Marion's Control and Rehabilitative Effort program (CARE).

The CARE program, whose name was later changed to the Control Unit Treatment Program (CTP), was one of two major behavior modification programs run by the Federal Bureau of Prisons in recent years.

The second program, called Special Treatment and Rehabilitative Training (START), was begun in September, 1972, and according to the Bureau of Prisons, terminated in March, 1974.

The GAO reported that some prisoners spent as long as two years in segregation while unwilling participants in the behavior modification programs.

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"RADICAL RACISM"- THE "NEW" IMAGE OF THE K.K.K.

Klan Membership On The Rise; Same Demented Racism Pervades

(Baton Rouge, La.) - *"We're not the illiterate nigger killers (the news media) make us out to be. Maybe if your wife or sister is raped by a nigger, you'll join the Klan."*

In an effort to bolster its membership, a Ku Klux Klan faction here is trying to project a new, sophisticated, cleaned-up image. But regardless of the new image, the same old KKK brand of demented White racism, as projected by jockey Mary Bacon in the quote above, pervades in all its ugly stench.

On a local radio station here, WLCS, the Klan has bought radio time to advertise KKK rallies and to appeal for new members, playing on the fears and insecurities of the embattled White working class. Three other stations blast this same message.

David E. Duke, national director of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, headquartered in Baton Rouge, heads this movement for the new "radical racism," which differs only on the surface from the old Bull Connors, church-bombing tactics of the KKK.

"NEW" K.K.K.

The "new" KKK focuses more on politics than terrorism, reports *The New York Times*. Duke recently ran for the Louisiana state senate, polling 11,079 votes, a third of all those cast.

Another indication of the racist trend sweeping the South is the growing support for J.B. Stoner, a fanatical bigot who heads the National States Rights Party. Stoner publicly identifies himself as a "White racist."

When Stoner ran for governor of Georgia in 1970, he polled 17,600 votes, 2.2 per cent of the votes cast. In 1972, running for the Senate, Stoner polled 40,600 votes or 5.7 per cent of the votes cast. In 1974, running for lieutenant governor, he received 71,000 votes, just under nine per cent.

According to Duke, "The people who voted (for him and Stoner) were not ignorant rednecks. They're well-educated, median of 14 years of school, middle and upper middle income." Duke insists that this group represents the new potential for Klan membership.

Presently, the KKK is enjoying a rapid increase in national membership with Duke describing FBI estimates and other estimates ranging from 2,200 to 3,000 as being "too low." In the



Old photo of the guardians of U.S. racism—the K.K.K. The Klan is trying to present a "new" image which differs very little from the old one.

KKK's heyday of the 1920s, it boasted a membership of four to six million, which included — and still does — office holders such as county judges, sheriffs and governors.

But now the Klan is on the rise again, with three major factions, one headed by Duke, another by Imperial Wizard Robert Shelton of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and the other headed by James Venable of the National Klan Organization.

At a recent rally in Louisiana, Duke's "radical racism" wasn't very subtle at all: "The Klan goes farther than Patrick Henry. We say give us liberty and give them death. There's many times I've felt like picking up a gun and shooting a nigger."

At the Klan's $350 a month headquarters in Baton Rouge, a pamphlet entitled *Great Achievements of the Negro Race* is sold. It contains 16 blank pages.

Also on the premises are a double-barreled shotgun and a .357 magnum revolver which, as one "smiling" Klansman stated, are for hunting "blackbirds."□

End Behavior Modification Programs

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These programs are all involuntary and are based upon inmates remaining confined in segregation cells with minimum facilities until they earn "good day" credits and additional privileges. Inmates who do not cooperate are classified "non-participants" and remain in maximum segregation for extended periods.

At Marion, the GAO report states, 51 inmates were confined in controlled unit segregation for periods up to 16 months solely because they took part in a work and food strike in 1972. A court order had to be issued to obtain the release of 32 of these inmates back into the general population.

Metcalfe called the behavior modification programs of the Federal Bureau of Prisons "barbaric" and said that they epitomized "cruel and unusual punishment:

"There is no real distinction between the now-abolished START program and the ongoing CTP programs. Whether the Bureau of Prisons wants to acknowledge it or not, CTP is a



Cold, hard prison life.

behavior modification program. It is based upon nonvoluntary segregation. An inmate selected for the program has no right to due process. The program has been established without any consideration of the harmful effects such as long-term isolation has on men," Metcalfe said.

Congressman Metcalfe has introduced a bill to establish a federal ombudsman with authority to act on the complaints of federal prison inmates and called again for the passage of this legislation, saying that "the GAO report shows the desperate need for a fair system of due process within our prison system."□

OUR HEALTH

Breakthrough In Athlete's Foot

Medical science has recently made a breakthrough in curing tinea pedis — commonly known as athlete's foot.

Athlete's foot has long been attributed to a fungus, a microscopic plant growth which thrives on dead cells of the foot, particularly of the skin between the toes. Recent discoveries indicate, however, that while athlete's foot starts out as a fungal infection, it eventually becomes a bacterial infection with an odor, itching and other annoying symptoms.

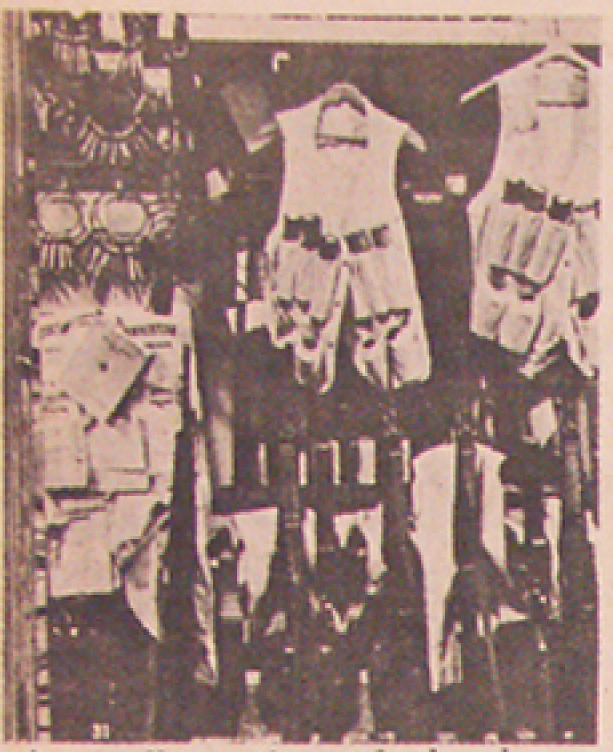
Athlete's foot develops from a fungal infection to a bacterial infection because of the presence of excessive moisture — from exercise, tight shoes, hot weather or excessive sweating — between the toes, moisture that provides an ideal environment for the growth of bacteria. Therefore, doctors concluded that whatever antibacterial agent that could be used to cure athlete's foot would have to be effective in drying up the moisture.

As the result of several tests in which many chemicals were studied, including a series of aluminium compounds — aluminum chloride, aluminium chlorhydroxide, aluminium sulfate and others — doctors discovered that a 30 per cent concentration of aluminium chloride combined both the necessary drying and antibacterial activities.

In the hundreds of patients treated with aluminium chloride, irritation occurred in only three cases. In each of these a deep slit was present in the skin between the toes, allowing the aluminium chloride to penetrate down beyond the scaling and horny skin to contact deeper layers of living skin. When such slits or fissures are present, doctors say that aluminium chloride should not be used.

When applied twice a day with a cotton-tipped applicator, aluminium chloride brings relief to the itching and odor of the athlete's foot within 48 to 72 hours and a marked decline in the symptoms within a week.

Upon request, druggists can prepare a solution of 30 per cent aluminium chloride for athlete's foot sufferers. The solution costs from $2 to $3 for four ounces.



A small portion of the huge arsenal of overkill weapons used by New York state authorities in suppressing the 1971 Attica revolt.

WISCONSIN SENATOR URGES BLACK PRESS TO EXPOSE CRUELTIES OF PRISON CONDITIONS

(Milwaukee, Wisc.) — The Black press must fulfill its responsibility and play an ever-increasing role in bringing to the forefront the reality of the American prison system, insists Monroe Swan, a Black Wisconsin state senator in a recent interview with the *Milwaukee Star Times*.

Senator Swan, who, as chairman of the State Committee on Governmental and Veteran Affairs, leads a current investigation of Waupun State Prison, recently the scene of public furor concerning the construction of eight underground, soundproof isolation cells.

"People have to understand what is really happening," Senator Swan told the *Star Times*.

"Three per cent of the population (the Black community) is occupying 40 per cent of the prison cells. The ultimate goal is to re-enslave Black people institutionally."

The full significance of this, other details of prison horror and their effect on Black people in general must be brought to the attention of the community before the issues involved are clouded or misinterpreted by conservative elements of the media, Senator Swan said.



A scene in Segregation Building at Wisconsin State Prison in Waupun, Wisconsin. State senator Monroe Swan has urged Black press to expose prison conditions such as these.

"This investigation is shaking up a whole lot of people, but instead of giving us the full backing we need, papers like the (Milwaukee) *Journal* are downgrading our efforts. . .

"Black people are arrested, convicted and sent to prisons. When they come out, they can easily be treated as second class citizens, not only because of their color but because of the records. The papers aren't dealing with these issues."

Senator Swan has been one of the most responsible Black politicians in the country when it comes to prison legislative oversight and control of prison abuses.

It was Senator Swan who responded to the community outcry and urged Governor Lucey to stop the incarceration of politically active prisoners in the Waupun soundproof "death chambers" — called "screamers" by the inmates — pending the outcome of an in-depth investigation.

It was also Senator Swan who, at his own initiative, responded to the various inmate complaints of barbaric medical treatment which have formed the primary thrust of the ongoing hearings.

Senator Swan's investigation has revealed that the Waupun prison physician, Robert Turcott, is a primary source of grievances. Turcott has even admitted to Senator Swan that he (Turcott) pokes prisoners in the eyes to "shock" them into moving the parts of their bodies.

When Turcott was scheduled to appear before the investigating

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More Attica Cases Dismissed — Report On State Crimes Kept Secret By N.Y. Governor

(Buffalo, N.Y.) - More indictments against Attica defendants were dismissed last week as New York State dropped charges of kidnapping and unlawful imprisonment against Attica Brothers Rahiem Gamba Banga (Alfonso Ross), Toriano (William Ortiz), Fish Samabi (Raymond Sumter) and Ronald Lyons. (See the November 22, 1975, issue of THE BLACK PANTHER.)

The four brothers had been accused of taking nine hostages at the beginning of the Attica rebellion. Pressed by Fish's demand for an immediate trial, the prosecutors asked for a dismissal, stating that they no longer had enough evidence for a conviction.

The indictment was the fifteenth of the 42 Attica indictments to be abandoned by the prosecution before trial.

In another courtroom development, Attica Brother Jomo Joka Omowale (Eric Thompson) was sentenced to the equivalent of time served after entering a plea of guilty to a token reduced charge of "coercion." Jomo had faced 41 possible life sentences for charges of murder and kidnapping (see THE BLACK PANTHER, October 25, 1975), but as a result of his plea bargain he will not have to spend any additional time in prison on charges stemming from Attica.

It was during Jomo's trial that the issue of selective prosecution was brought forward. After

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BPINS photos

S.A.F.E. Club Sponsors Thanksgiving Turkey Raffles

(Oakland, Calif.) - The S.A.F.E. (Seniors Against a Fearful Environment) Club held two very delightful Thanksgiving turkey raffles last week.

One drawing was held at St. Patrick's Terrace, 1212 Center Street, on November 25, and the other was held on November 26 at St. Andrews' Manor, 3250 San Pablo. Seniors in both houses avidly participated in the raffles since the proceeds were going to benefit the very popular S.A.F.E. Club.

Brother LEWIS McNEIL (seated, left) won at St. Andrews Manor's raffle while Brother JEFF DOTSON (inset) won at St. Patrick's Terrace.

On Monday, November 24, at St. Patrick's Terrace, the S.A.F.E. Club conducted high blood pressure testing for the residents of the senior home. Most of the people who were tested were found to be hypertensive (having high blood pressure) and follow-up plans were made on the spot. The S.A.F.E. Club, in conjunction with the People's Free Medical Clinic, made the arrangements to ensure that our seniors receive the necessary medical care they deserve.

BLACK MARINE SGT. SENTENCED TO LIFE FOR DEFENDING FAMILY

(Cordele, Ga.) — A Black Marine sergeant here has been sentenced to spend the rest of his natural life in a Georgia penitentiary for defending himself, his wife and their six-month-old baby from a Georgia state trooper and a Cordele policeman. Both policemen died during the attack.

Twenty-five-year-old Marine Sgt. Roy Patterson, a Gastonia, North Carolina, native was stationed at the Marine Corps Supply Center in Albany, Georgia, having been in the Corps since 1968, including a tour in Vietnam.

On May 3 of this year, Patterson's mother, Bessie Patterson, and his brother, Joe, came to Albany for a weekend visit. They left the next evening with Patterson, his wife and baby, who led them to Interstate 75 so they could get back to North Carolina. Going through the Georgia backwoods, they arrived in Cordele. Roy stopped for gas in the west end of the town and when his brother pulled over to wait, he was immediately accosted by state trooper James D. Young who was known throughout the area as a drunk, perverted racist.

Patterson, carrying his infant son, Bruce, walked over to see what was happening and Young yelled to him, "If you don't shut your damn mouth, I'm going to blow your goddam brains out!" Roy then quickly walked back to his car and followed the patrol car to the Cordele police station.



Sgt. ROY LEE PATTERSON, sentenced to natural life after railroad trial in Georgia court.

Inside the station Young threatened Patterson and his family again and the family left to get a lawyer. Young then chased the Pattersons, slapping a handcuff on Roy's left wrist and slammed his wife and baby against a wall. Then Young pulled his .357 magnum from his holster.

Quickly, Patterson grabbed the gun, attempting to point it to the ground. Three shots went off and Young fell dead. Cordele policeman W. R. Harralson rushed into the scuffle and was also shot.

At Patterson's trial before a majority White jury, several facts concerning Young were not allowed as evidence: (1) Before becoming a trooper, he was convicted for drunk driving; (2) On May 30, 1974, he was suspended for 30 days after a shooting incident which occured while he was drunk in uniform; (3) In November, 1974, he struck a Black man in the mouth, knocking out four teeth.

". . .If you bleed one drop on my patrol car, I'll blow your goddam brains out," Young said. He later joked with friends about hearing the "nigger gurgle" while he swallowed the blood from his busted teeth.

During the trial Patterson was declared an indigent but was denied state funds to hire a ballistics expert and a criminologist to construct an adequate defense.

INFLAME

Soon after the shooting incident, Reverend George Nelson, publisher of the *Gospel Dynamite*, did his best to inflame local citizens to hate Roy Patterson, stating, "Laws on the books are but words on paper; laws that pull the switch to the electric chair are laws of substance." Nelson was allowed to be the minister who opened the court with prayer.

It took less than two hours for the majority White jury to write another sordid chapter of blind racism in the peanut and cotton county of south Georgia.

Presently the Southern Poverty Law Center is appealing Brother Patterson's case, and funds are desperately needed to gain his freedom. If you would like to send a contribution or desire more information, please write: The Southern Poverty Law Center, 1001 South Hill St., Montgomery, Ala. 36101.□

Committee For Justice Challenge

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

"We the undersigned urge the committees of Congress investigating the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to do a thorough and complete investigation — not only of the activities of these agencies against prominent and respectable organizations — but also of the abuses suffered by minority and civil rights organizations, including the following: Black Panther Party; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Southern Conference Education Fund; Urban League; and the Welfare Rights Organization."

The Committee for Justice for Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party is an independent citizens' group representing a broad cross-section of persons concerned about the systematic and widespread violation of the minority and political groups by federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies.

Sponsors for the Committee for Justice include: Ralph Abernathy; Julie Belafonte; Daniel Berrigan; Philip Berrigan; Malcolm Boyd; Robert McAfee Brown; Noam Chomsky; Harvey Cox; Ossie Davis; David Dellinger; Sissy Farenthold; Charles Garry; Allen Ginsberg; David Harris; David Horowitz; Paul Jacobs.

Also, Michael Kennedy; William Kuntsler; Rollo May; Russell Means; Howard Moore; Fr. Earl Neil; Bert Schneider; Franz Schurmann; Pete Seeger; Helen Sobell; Morton Sobell; Benjamin Spock; George Wald; Ruth Wald; Leonard Weinglass; Cora Weiss; Cecil Williams; and David G. Du Bois, official spokesperson of the Black Panther Party and editor-in chief of THE BLACK PANTHER *Intercommunal News Service*.□

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Intensify F.B.I. Probe

(Washington, D.C.) - Representative Charles B. Rangel, chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, last week asked the House and Senate Select Committees on Intelligence to begin intensifying its investigation of FBI illegal surveillance of the civil rights movement. In referring to the recent FBI disclosurer of harassment of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Rep. Rangle said, "This admission by the FBI does not come as a surprise to those who have been involved in the struggle for civil rights in America. We have long felt that in the eyes of law enforcement agencies, city, state and federal, our activities warranted careful and deliberate undermining."

"Great Depression" Unemployment Rate

(Chicago, Ill.) - The Chicago Urban League recently estimated that the level of Black unemployment here was 36.4 per cent in September. Based on the League's findings, James W. Compton, its local executive director said, "Chicago's Black community is now experiencing levels of unemployment equal to those of the Great Depression."

Miss. Lawsuit Advances

(Greenville, Miss.) - A federal judge here has ruled that a class action lawsuit brought by a group of Black Mississipians, challenging Mississippi's policies on desegregation in higher education will go to court. Judge William C. Keady ordered Mississippi's governor, William Walter, and the board of trustees of the state's college system to file responses to the charges raised in Ayers vs. Walker, a lawsuit filed by the Black Mississippians' Council on Higher Education.

Bicentennial Protest

(San Francisco, Calif.) — In speaking at the 77th annual meeting of the California Library Association here, Raye Richardson, a humanities lecturer at San Francisco State University, said: ". . .the American Revolution was a sham — its principles were false, its content was greed, and there was no honesty in 1776." She went on to say that Blacks should only celebrate "the fight for freedom and not the end of the fight."

$30 Million Suit Filed Against Caterpillar Tractor Company

(San Leandro, Calif.) - A $30 million class action suit was filed recently against the Caterpillar Tractor Company by 14 minority and foreign-born workers, all members of the Anti-Discrimination Committee at the plant here.

The suit seeks to represent all minority workers who have ever been denied equal opportunity in training and promotion at the San Leandro plant of the multinational corporaton.

As reported in *The Grapevine*, a newsletter for rank-and-file machinists, the suit is being filed under provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1866, which was supposed to protect the rights of Blacks who had just been granted emancipation from slavery.

Members of the Caterpillar Anti-Discrimination Committee have had to withstand continuous reprisals from the company. While Caterpillar has not been able to destroy the Committee or fire its members for fear of widespread consequences in the plant, the company has not relaxed its policy of retaliation and intimidation.

One foreign-born worker, who is a college graduate technician, has been moved from job to job and was finally made a janitor.

BLACK WOMAN

A Black woman who is a member of the Committee, Mrs. Lula Simmons, had weight restrictions placed on her job by the company doctor because she was six months pregnant, but her foreman forced her to lift heavy equipment in excess of the weight restriction in an effort to make her quit. Pressure from workers on the Committee and community groups forced Caterpillar to move her back to lighter work.

Another victim of Caterpillar's reactionary policies is Brother Greg Jones. Brother Jones suffered a mental breakdown from the pressures of harassment of his organizing efforts. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, November 22, 1975.)

One of the Black members of the Committee who has been singled out for special abuse is Lorenzo Carlisle. After almost a year of struggle, Brother Carlisle signed an agreement with Caterpillar in which they promised to promote and train him in retribution for past discrimination.

Previously, Caterpillar has used contract language to promote White workers with lower seniority over non-White workers with greater seniority. The excuse has always been that the White workers are "more skilled."

There is nothing surprising about Caterpillar's retaliation against the Anti-Discrimination Committee. It isn't just the suit that the company is afraid of, or the money it may have to pay. Caterpillar's main concern is that the Committee is actively organizing workers against the company's whole system of discrimination.

It is this systematic discrimination against minority workers that allows the company to maximize its profits by dividing the work force. Caterpillar doesn't care how the workers are divided, as long as they are not acting together. The company also tries to divide the minorities.

The actions by the Anti-Discrimination Committee have received widespread support in the plant. With each passing week more minority and women workers are coming forward to join openly in the fight against the company's racist policies in hiring and promotion.



Black farmworkers of UFW in Florida have won a major battle for recognition of their collective bargaining rights.

MAJOR ORGANIZING VICTORY

U.F.W. SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH COCA COLA CO. IN FLORIDA

(Tampa, Fla.) — In a major organizing victory, the United Farm Workers (UFW) announced recently that a tentative contract agreement has been reached with the Coca Cola Company here.

According to an article in the *Guardian*, the UFW, which has represented the 1,200 workers at Coca Cola's Minute Maid subsidiary since 1971, has been waging a militant struggle over the last 10 months to renew its contract that expired January 3 of this year.

The agreement — which will now be discussed at rank-and-file ratification meetings — came as the UFW was preparing to set in motion a worldwide boycott of Coca Cola and its products.

In the 10 months since the expiration of the contract, Coca Cola made serious attacks on the UFW and the living standards of the farm workers. There was a drop in the piece rate pay (based on buckets of picked fruit), increased discrimination and favoritism, outright cheating of workers and moves against the union hiring hall system. The UFW says that important gains on all these issues were made in the new tentative three-year contract.

Farm workers at Coca Cola are 75 per cent Black, 18-20 per cent Mexican and Chicano and five to six per cent White. The supervisory staff is almost entirely White, and better-paying jobs are distributed according to nationality.

Important for the workers at Coca Cola is their classification as regular or seasonal. Regular workers receive twice the benefits and holidays of seasonal workers. The UFW has pointed out that the vast majority of Black and Latin workers are seasonal, while most White employees are among the 247 regular workers.

Those Blacks and Chicanos who have made regular status in the past have been nonunion

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THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON AND THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON AND THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY is an independent citizens' group concerned about the systematic and widespread violation of the civil liberties of minority and political groups (such as the Black Panther Party) by federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies. We insist that the Congressional Committees investigating the IRS, FBI, and CIA expose these violations fully.

WE NEED YOUR PARTICIPATION!

Fill out and return the volunteer form below:

THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON AND THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY
P.O. Box 297, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94604

☐ I will do the following in support of the Committee for Justice:

☐ Donate to help the Committee's legal and educational activities.

☐ $100 ☐ $50 ☐ $25 ☐ $10 ☐ $5 $__

☐ Help organize a chapter or information center for the Committee in my area.
☐ Circulate petitions.
☐ Collect names of people interested in receiving the Committee's newsletter.
☐ Pass out leaflets.
☐ Please send more information on the Committee.

NAME ______
ADDRESS ______ PHONE ______
CITY ______ STATE ______ ZIP CODE ______

(Please make checks payable to: The Committee for Justice for Huey P. Newton.)

CITES F.B.I., C.I.A. HARASSMENT AS "CONFIRMED EVIDENCE" OF CONSPIRACY

KING WIDOW DEMANDS RE-OPENING OF MARTIN LUTHER KING MURDER PROBE

(Nairobi, Kenya) - In a meeting here last week before Kenyan women leaders, the widow of Dr. Martin Luther King stated her belief that her husband's death was caused by a government conspiracy and that investigations into his slaying should be reopened.

"I don't have the facts, but at this stage I say it appears there was a conspiracy in the death of my husband," Mrs. Coretta Scott King said.

"The way he (Dr. King) was documented and followed around by Hoover and the CIA when he was abroad, it would have to have been attached to the forces of our government that felt he was a threat to the system as it existed," she added.

The FBI has acknowledged that it undertook a harassment campaign to discredit Dr. King, but it has concluded that James Earl Ray acted alone in Dr. King's assassination. Ray pleaded guilty to the murder and was sentenced to 99 years in prison.

However, Attorney General Edward H. Levi has ordered a review of the assassination investigation, in view of the recent disclosure of the J. Edgar Hoover-led harassment campaign



MARTIN LUTHER KING (foreground) was continually harassed by HOOVER's FBI.

against the great civil and human rights leader.

Although Attorney General Levi still expressed feelings that the investigation was thorough, Mrs. King stated, "I do feel, with the recent investigations into the FBI and the CIA, we have new evidence, confirmed evidence.

"I feel it requires further investigation into the death of my husband as well as the assassinations of others from the Kennedys on.

"I think there are grounds for reopening the case. I have always felt there was more to it than came out. I also felt, somehow in the long run of history, it would be revealed — just what did happen."

Meanwhile in Washington, D.C., the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, Dick Gregory, and Georgia state legislator Hosea Williams led a small group of supporters in picketing the White House, demanding the reopening of Dr. King's murder case. The three also sent a telegram to President Ford demanding that he reopen the investigation.□

Lucasville Inmates Stage Hunger Strike In Protest Of Guard Brutality

(Lucasville, Ohio) - Three Black men are presently engaged in a hunger strike at the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility here in protest of the warden's refusal to create livable and humane conditions for the men confined in J-1 cell block.

The three men, Brothers Robert Horne, Timothy Reed and Wayne Raney are protesting 17 specific grievances, including the brutal beating of Brother Raney.

In referring to the incidents leading up to his being attacked by sadistic prison guards, Brother Raney says, "On Thursday, August 14, I was to appear before the Institution Rules Infraction Board for violation of a prison rule. I refused to appear before these kangaroo proceedings for I had done nothing to justify the proceedings of a trial.

GUARDS

"About 10 club-wielding guards came to my cell and upon opening my door, struck me across the head with a billy club. At this point other guards began to hit me with clubs, fists, feet, etc.

"I ran back into my cell and got a home-made knife to defend myself from this attack. I stabbed two of the guards before the knife broke and I was subdued. Guards then grabbed me by the hair and repeatedly rammed my head into a concrete wall.

"I was beat with sticks and stomped all the way to the hole. Once inside the hole I was beat some more. The guards that were involved in this attack on me were also involved in two other attacks on me in the past two years that I've been confined to isolation."

The other grievances of the brothers include: lack of the full amount of food rationing; no showers; no exercise without the use of handcuffs and shackles; no outside recreation; improper medical attention; deprived of the right to attend religious services; no access to the library and law library; and denial of assistance on legal matters...

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Expose Prisons

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

committee, the prison said that he was on an official sick leave and could not say when he would return. Subsequent efforts to force his appearance have also failed.

Determined to bring the truth out, however, Senator Swan's intentions are clear: "Whether or not this is a trick to keep Turcott off the hearing floor is really irrelevant. My major interest is in seeing him removed from Waupun, and if they fire him to keep him from testifying, that's o.k. too!"

Senator Swan said that his committee had pressured the State Department of Administration to request further investigation into the quality of medical care within Waupun, adding that it was his intent to see that the whole concept of a prison doctor be changed and to have state medical teams provide these services.

Other tentative committee findings have centered around the guards' "them or me" attitudes.

He said that the committee has also received notification from Gov. Lucey of his support in removing the Parole Board from the confines of the State Division of Correction.□

U.F.W. Agreement

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

workers. This, along with many cases of favoritism by the field foremen, was the basis for the UFW's charges of racism, disscrimination and arbitrary denial of promotions to Blacks and Chicanos.

Stanley "Peewee" Smith, a 34-year-old Black UFW member, discussed the reality of a fruit picker's life. "I ain't never seen a rich fruit picker. You ain't gonna see one in a big pretty car with a fine home, all the children dressed nice and going to school. You're not going to get rich picking fruit."

Brother Smith said of the UFW, "The union is the best thing that has happened to the fruit picker because he got something that's really going for him. As far as having something going for you, used to be they treated us like they wanted to.

"They could bring the price up if they wanted, or take it down if they wanted, or they could lay you off if they wanted. If you got something like the union going for you, then you have something to back you up."□

THIRD WORLD LEADS GROWING CRITICISM OF DANIEL P. MOYNIHAN AT U.N.

(United Nations, N.Y) - The arrogant, "confrontational" style of Daniel P. Moynihan, chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, is coming under increasing criticism from top U.S. officials and from Moynihan's fellow U.N. diplomats, particularly those representing socialist and Third World nations — the frequent victims of the former Harvard professor's racist and irrational statements before the world body.

According to *The New York Times*, a U.N. delegate from an African country said recently concerning Moynihan, a johnny-come-lately to the world of international diplomacy:

"Mr. Moynihan has introduced a degree of bitterness into what might have been a promising General Assembly session. In the Zionism issue he spoke of the 'decent' countries opposing the resolution, giving to understand all the other ones are indecent."

The African delegate went on to explain that his government has considered abstaining from voting on the Zionism resolution in the full General Assembly — it has supported the draft text in committee — on November 10, but had finally decided to maintain its earlier position to preserve "dignity in the face of American hectoring" — namely, Daniel Moynihan.

An Asian delegate said: ". . . what riles many people here is his (Moynihan's) extramural activities," a reference to Moynihan's numerous television appearances and other public activities outside the U.N. The Asian delegate further commented:

"(Moynihan) talks tough and undiplomatically when he is before a large audience, and he creates a lot of resentment among the professionals here at the United Nations."

The Ford administration, desperately trying to rescue the dying American and Western European dominance over the U.N., in the face of the growing unity among socialist and Third World countries determined to make the world body truly representative of all the peoples of the world, has found a perfect tool in the person of Daniel Moynihan. The U.S. delegate drew the wrath of African countries in particular when he called Ugandan President Idi Amin, the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), a "racist murderder" during a speech in San Francisco in October.

Moynihan's basic tactic — utilized in television appearances and interviews — has been to picture the U.N. as an arena where "police" states and "despotic" Third World countries are ganging up on the U.S. In an interview earlier this year with *Commentary* magazine, Moynihan justified his attacks on the Third World by stating that such attacks have "liberating" effects.

In a recent blistering address before the Board of Directors of the United Nations Association Ivor Richard, chief British delegate to the U.N., said:

"I spend a lot of time preventing rows at the United Nations, not looking for them. Whatever else the place is, it is not the O.K. Corral, and I am hardly Wyatt Earp." Richard didn't mention Moynihan by name, but it was clear to all present that he was referring to his American counterpart.

U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has publicly expressed his full confidence in Moynihan, but recent rumblings from Washington indicate that Kissinger resents being upstaged by the outspoken Moynihan. The news media reported that Kissinger's allies in the State Department started a rumor that Moynihan planned to resign his post. However, the rumor died when President Ford expressed his faith in the abilities of the U.S. delegate.

Daniel P. Moynihan will likely be around for some time as the chief U.S. delegate to the U.N. and will continue his reactionary efforts to destroy the world body's much needed work aimed at unifying humankind.☐



DANIEL P. MOYNIHAN, belligerent opponent of Third World and developing countries at the U.N.

DELLUMS' CORNER

Opposes "Illegal Alien" Bill

(Washington, D.C.) - Congressman Ronald V. Dellums expressed his opposition to the Rodino Bill recently, calling it a scapegoat solution which avoids the real issues of this country's economic difficulties.

The bill has been termed an "illegal alien" bill since it directly aims at barring persons who have entered this country by nonlegal means from gaining employment.

Dellums stressed that this bill will also foster discrimination against individuals who may speak with a foreign accent, particularly those from Spanish-speaking communities, because employers would refuse to hire such individuals out of fear that they might violate the criminal sanctions in the bill.

"Passage of the 'Rodino Bill' will almost surely result in the inhumane and abusive treatment of large numbers of very poor people who have been residing in this country for a number of years," stated Dellums.

The popular Bay Area representative called for an amnesty provision in the bill which would allow people who have lived in this country for a period of time to adjust their status. But, "at present," he states, "I believe that the Rodino Bill remains so seriously defective that it should be opposed in its entirety."

Dymally Blasts F.C.C. Ruling On Minority Hiring

(Sacramento, Calif.) — Lieutenant Governor Mervyn Dymally has publicly blasted the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) for its new proposal to exempt four-fifths of the country's radio and television stations from having to make regular reports to the FCC on minority and female hiring and promotion statistics.

In a recent letter to Commission members, Dymally urged the Commission to reconsider its proposed new relaxed rules (Docket 20550).

The FCC has recently opened an inquiry on current Equal Employment Opportunity practices through a new proposal that would free all stations with 15 or fewer employees from the five-year-old requirement of having to report their minority employment statistics. This series of proposals would set no standards by which to measure a broadcaster's employment performance and would not require the broadcasters to furnish detailed employment information unless there was evidence that their affirmative action employment plan was not "achieving desired results."

"DESTRUCTIVE"

In an open letter to the Commission, Dymally labeled the proposed actions "destructive" and "a serious error, a backward step."

The Black lieutenant governor noted that those stations that have 15 or fewer employees account for nearly four-fifths of the nation's total and went on to say that by freeing them from reporting their employment statistics, the FCC would "free these stations to engage in discriminatory hiring and promotion practices. At the same time," he added, "it will close the door on what are often the first opportunities for minorities and women in seeking broadcasting jobs on smaller stations."

Dymally's letter continued to state:

"In my 12 years as a legislator representing the Watts district of Los Angeles, and as a leader in pushing for equal employment opportunities for women, and now as lieutenant governor, I have heard many complaints from female and minority newspersons about the difficulties of gaining entrance into the broadcasting and telecasting industry, and of receiving promotions once in."☐

...And Bid Him Sing

By David G. DuBois

Exciting New Novel Examines Lives Of Black Americans In Egypt



A portion of Midan Tahrir (Liberation Square) in the center of ancient Cairo.

In this week's excerpt from . . .And Bid Him Sing, Suliman Ibn Rashid, the novel's central character, meets Bob Jones, a journalist and Black American, who like Suliman, has moved to Egypt to escape the degradation of U.S. racism. It is at this meeting that the close friendship between Suliman and Bob — through whose eyes the novel is written — begins.

PART 8

When I finally looked directly into them they looked back defiantly, aggressively. In three strides, walking stick in hand, he stood glaring down on me, right hand extended.

"My name is Suliman Ibn Rashid. We met at the Semiramis Night and Day about five months ago. You're Bob Jones, aren't you? I was with a friend and so were you. Do you remember?"

I was on my feet instantly, partly as a result of the brusque suddenness of the approach and partly to grasp the outstretched hand. "Yes, of course," I lied, trying to make my mind work back to my very occasional visits to this tourist hotel cafeteria. "Sit down. Will you have a coffee? I was just trying to make up my mind to have one. Have you been in Cairo all this time?"

The handshake had been firm, the hand itself soft to the touch. There had been no smile on the young man's face, not even a hint of one. The manner and delivery of his "do you remember" had suggested "you'd better remember." That was why I lied.

I called out the order for two coffees to Filfil who was hovering nearby, as my guest adjusted himself into the chair across from me. As if he knew I had lied he said: "You'll remember Kamal, my brother. You tried him out for a job at your office."

I did remember, and it all came rushing back. "Yes we did," I said, reluctant to say more. "It didn't work out."

"Didn't think it would" was the matter-of-fact reply.

"But he said he'd owned and run a publicity agency in Philly. How could I have guessed he couldn't even write a complete English sentence correctly. He couldn't have had anything to do with publicity in Philly or anywhere else. Why, every Egyptian in the office wrote better English than he did. He didn't even type, and the brochure he showed us was beautifully put together and in perfect English."

I paused as Filfil returned bearing two, long-handled brass containers of steaming, black Turkish coffee. He arranged small cups and saucers at each place and proceeded to pour out the syrupy brew. Filfil's dark brown skin, his quiet, Nubian dignity and his relaxed efficiency had, from my first visits to Cristos', endeared him to me. He had reciprocated effortlessly. As he poured, Filfil said to me in Arabic:

"He's from your people, isn't he?" Not waiting for an answer he continued, "He's been here before. I wanted to speak to him but I didn't. I meant to tell you about him before. I thought he was from your people."

I smiled up at Filfil and replied, "Yes, he's from my people, and he's a Moslem."

"Truly!?" Filfil replied, disbelief in the tone of the Arabic word.

"*El hamdullillah* (Thanks be to God)," the young man said before I could reply, speaking the Arabic words fluently and with force.

"And he speaks Arabic also?" Filfil was still addressing himself to me. But, then, in Arabic to the young man he said, smiling broadly: "Welcome! Welcome to Egypt. Welcome!" As if embarrassed by these words, he turned abruptly and left us, glancing over his shoulder as he went, his great, dark eyes filled with delight.

"Why're these fuckin' people always so surprised to learn that a Black man is a Moslem!" He threw the question out with venom, catching me off guard. After a moment's hesitation, I replied:

"They're not surprised because you're Black. They're surprised because you're an American."

"Don't call me no fuckin' American!" He spit out the words from between clenched teeth, his lips drawn back in a snarl. The muscles of his large neck above the circle formed by the tee-shirt, stood out quivering. His hands, two hard fists, seemed to be making an effort to avoid pounding the table.

"I'm an African!" he almost shouted, leaning forward across the table, glaring at me; his eyes searching, challenging, and, I thought, appealing. The effort to speak seemed difficult, but he went on. I'm more African than these bastards, and I'm proud of it! Not like them, trying to be whiter than whitey, afraid somebody'll think they're Africans!"

I dropped my eyes from those boring into mine and fingered the handle of the tiny cup in front of me. After what seemed a long moment, I felt his tension slacken and then quickly fall away as he sat back in his chair, picked up his cup of coffee and drained it down to the sediment in one gulp.

BROCHURE

"I composed and designed that brochure." He spoke in much the same tone and manner he'd affected before his outburst. "I've always done that sort of thing for him. I was with him in Philly. He tried to set up an advertising agency there. He had some good ideas. But it didn't work out. Whitey didn't give him a chance."

"Where is Kamal now? Is he still in Cairo?"

"He's still here and he's still trying to plug that brochure. He's been to see lots of companies about it. They all act like they're interested, at first. But nothing happens. He says these people don't know nothing about public relations or publicity."

"They're probably checking out the stories he told them about what he did in the States and finding a blank," I ventured. "All kinds of foreigners show up here trying to sell the Egyptians some bill of goods. Has he registered with the embassy?"

"What do you mean?" the young man snapped, tensing and on guard.

TO BE CONTINUED

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE
By Huey P. Newton
"Learning"

This week's excerpt from Revolutionary Suicide features the conclusion of the chapter, "Learning," in which Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton tells of his disillusionment with the "underground revolutionary movement" of the RAM (Revolutionary Action Movement) organization which was not truly concerned with the problems of the Black community. As we begin the chapter, "The Brothers on the Block," Huey explains the plight of the mainstream of the Black community, whose conditions the campus organizations that Huey came into contact with failed to relate to.

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RAM formed a front group on campus, the Soul Students Advisory Council, and Kenny Freeman stacked it with his boys. I became very active in it, joining the main thrust to get a course in Negro history into the curriculum. We held street meetings outside the college and met with the administrators, who offered foolish reasons about why Negro history should not be offered; most of them came down to the belief that Black people had no history to teach. We eventually brought about a few changes, not many, and for a short while RAM seemed very engaging to me.

I considered it the answer to many things I was searching for and felt fulfilled when I talked with others about the African past and what we had contributed to the world (all the groups I went through had that in common). Everyone — from Warden and the Afro-American Association to Malcolm X and the Muslims to all the other groups active in the Bay Area at that time — believed strongly that the failure to include Black history in the college curriculum was a scandal. We all set out to do something about it.

The Soul Students Advisory Council lacked any real depth, and when we succeeded in getting the Black history class on campus, we had nothing else to do. There were the usual parties and other social activities, but these had no real meaning for me and provided no satisfaction.

"The Brothers On The Block"

"As for the future, the young streetcorner man has a fairly good picture of it. . . It is a future in which everything is uncertain except the ultimate destruction of his hopes and the eventual realization of his fears. The most he can reasonably look forward to is that these things do not come too soon."

—ELLIOTT LIEBOW,
Tally's Corner

Nothing we had done on the campus related to the conditions of the brothers on the block. Nothing helped them to gain a better understanding of those conditions. As I saw so many of my friends on their way to becoming dropouts from the human family, I wanted to see something good happen to them.



An algebra class at Tuskegee Institute in its early days. Historically, Black people have struggled for quality education but few are able to obtain it because of this country's racism and exploitation.

They were getting married and beginning to have babies. Ahead of them were the round of jobs and bills my father had gone through. It was almost like being on an urban plantation, a kind of modern-day sharecropping. You worked hard, brought in your crop, and you were always in debt to the landholder.

The Oakland brothers worked hard and brought in a salary, but they were still in perpetual debt to the stores that provided them with the necessities of life. The Soul Students Advisory Council, RAM, the Muslims, and the Afro-American Association were not offering these brothers and sisters anything concrete, much less a program to help them move against the system. It was agonizing to watch the brothers move down those dead-end streets.

The street brothers were important to me, and I could not turn away from the life I shared with them. There was in them an intransigent hostility toward all those sources of authority that had such a dehumanizing effect on the community.

In school the "system" was the teacher, but on the block the system was everything that was not a positive part of the community. My comrades on the block continued to resist that authority, and I felt that I could not let college pull me away, no matter how attractive education was. These brothers had the sense of harmony and communion I needed to maintain that part of myself not totally crumbled by the schools and other authorities.

At Oakland City College many of the Blacks were working as hard as they could to become a part of the system; I could not relate to their goals. These brothers still believed in making it in the world. They talked about it loud and long, expressing the desire for families, houses, cars, and so forth. Even at that time I did not want those things. I wanted freedom, and possessions meant nonfreedom to me.

It was a complex scene. Sonny Man was involved only with the brothers who did not go to college. His friends who had gone to college were estranged from him. Some of his closest "running partners" in high school moved away from him after they went to college and he stayed on the block.

TO BE CONTINUED

AGOSTINHO NETO: "WE WILL BUILD A JUST SOCIETY IN ANGOLA"

EXCERPTS FROM NOVEMBER 11 INDEPENDENCE DAY SPEECH BY M.P.L.A. LEADER AND FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA

Amidst the joyous cheers of several thousand Angolans, Dr. Agostinho Neto, the head of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), was installed as the first president of the People's Republic of Angola on November 11, at a colorful ceremony in Luanda, the country's capital city. In the following excerpts from Dr. Neto's inspirational independence day speech, he calls for "a new war of liberation" against the forces of imperialism intent on destroying the people's victory in Angola and the building of "a just society and a new man" in Angola.

"In the name of the Angolan people, the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), solemnly proclaims the independence of Angola before Africa and the world. The Angolan people and the Central Committee of the MPLA will now observe one minute of silence and hereby declare that the heroes who fell for the independence of the motherland will live forever.

"Meeting the people's most profound aspirations, the MPLA declares our country constituted into the People's Republic of Angola.

M.P.L.A. Solidarity Committee Formed In New York

(New York, N.Y.) - Due to the critical nature of the present struggle in Angola and the limited and distorted press coverage that the American people are receiving on the situation, an MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) Solidarity Committee formed here recently to provide additional information on Angola to interested individuals, organizations and media publications.

The Committee is composed of individuals with a long history of involvement with the struggle against Portuguese colonialism in Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and Angola. A letter from the Committee received by THE BLACK PANTHER states (in part):

"We support the People's Republic of Angola led by the MPLA, the only revolutionary movement in Angola, and we deplore the role of the U.S., South Africa and Zaire in providing assistance to the enemies of the MPLA."

The Committee will be publishing an *Angolan Weekly News Summary* with up-to-date news on Angola and an analysis of these events.

THE BLACK PANTHER extends its revolutionary support to the MPLA Solidarity Committee in the hope that its important work will bring us closer to a true people's victory in Angola. For further information, write: MPLA Solidarity Committee, 825 West End Ave., Apt. 14F, New York, N.Y. 10025, telephone (212) 682-3081.

"During the period between the signing of the Alvore agreement and the present proclamation, the MPLA alone did not breach the agreements signed. As for as the internal lackeys of imperialism are concerned, we have long since ceased to recognize them as liberation movements. As far as Portugal is concerned, its constant disregard of the Alvore agreements is manifest, among other ways, by the fact that it has systematically remained silent over the invasion of our country by regular armies and mercenary forces. This invasion, already known and reported throughout the world, has not even merited a comment from the Portuguese authorities, who indeed exercised sovereignty only in the areas liberated by the MPLA.

"Moreover, our movement is facing on the ground a sort of fascist international brigade attacking the Angolan people. Portuguese reactionary forces are included in this alliance and are taking part in the invasion of the south of the country. Yet the Portuguese government not only has not attacked them but has indeed tacitly encouraged them by its silence and passivity. Despite the fact that the puppet organizations under orders from the invading army have long since been denounced by the Angolan people and by all the world progressive forces, the Portuguese government insisted on regarding them as liberation movements and attempted to push the MPLA into solutions which would be tantamount to an act of high treason against the Angolan people.

FRATERNAL RELATIONS

"Once more we wish to put on record that our struggle was never, and never will be, against the Portuguese people. On the contrary, from today we shall be in a position to cement fraternal relations between two peoples who share historical and linguistic links, as well as the same goal: freedom. . .

"Our struggle is not over. Our goal is to achieve our country's complete independence and build a just society and a new man. The fight we are still waging aginst the lackeys of imperialism, who shall go unnamed in order not to sully this unique moment in our history, is aimed at expelling the foreign invaders, those people who want to establish neocolonialism in our country. The complete liberation of our country and all our people from foreign oppression is thus the new state's fundamental concern.

"Carrying into effect the aspirations of the broad popular masses, the People's Republic of Angola will, under the guidance of the MPLA, gradually advance towards a people's democracy state, with the alliance between workers and peasants as its nucleus. . .The organs of state of the People's Republic of Angola will be under the supreme guidance of the MPLA, and the primacy of the Movement's structures over those of the state will be ensured. . .

"With the proclamation of the People's Republic of Angola, the Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FAPLA, are institutionalized as the national army. The FAPLA, the people's armed hand, under the





MPLA soldier and Angolan children (above) sit on fallen relic of Portuguese colonialism. Photo at right shows MPLA leader AGOSTINHO NETO (arrow) upon his triumphant return to Luanda, Angola's capital.

MPLA's firm leadership, are a people's army whose goal is to serve the interests of the most exploited sections of our people. Steeled in the hard struggle of national liberation against Portuguese colonialism, and armed with the revolutionary theory, they remain a fundamental instrument of the anti-imperialist struggle. As the liberating force of the People's Republic of Angola, the FAPLA will have the task of defending the country's territorial integrity, and, as a people's army, will participate in the great tasks of national reconstruction. . .

"On putting an end to colonialism and determinedly barring the way to neocolonialism, the MPLA declares on this solemn occasion its firm resolve radically to change the present economic infrastructures, and defines from this moment that the goal of economic reconstruction is the satisfaction of the people's needs. . .

"The People's Republic of Angola will launch increasingly into the industrialization of our own raw materials and even into heavy industry enterprises. However, bearing in mind that most of the Angolan population live off the land, the MPLA has decided to regard agriculture as the basis, and industry as the determining factor, of our progress. . .

PRIVATE ENTERPRISES

"As for private enterprises, even foreign-owned ones, provided that they are useful to the national economy and the interests of the people, they will, on the latter's behalf, be protected and encouraged as laid down in our Movement's broader program. In its economic relations the People's Republic of Angola will be open to the entire world. . . The MPLA. . . will never betray the sacred principle of national independence. Our international relations will always be in line with the principle of mutual advantage.

"The People's Republic of Angola will devote particular attention to its relations with Portugal, and, because it wishes them to be lasting ones, it will build them on a new basis, free from any traces of colonialism. The present dispute with Portugal will be approached calmly in order not to poison our future relations.

"It is evident that, initially, our economy will suffer from a lack of cadres. In order to meet this shortcoming, a plan for the rapid training of national cadres will be drawn up, and, at the same time, we shall make an appeal for international cooperation in this sphere. . .

"The forces of imperialism do not lay down their arms. Now that we have defeated colonialism, they are intent on imposing on us a new regime of oppression and exploitation through their internal lackeys. . .Our people's revolutionary determination to fight man's exploitation by man, and the differences which separate us from the enemy, demand of us a new war of liberation which will take the form of widespread popular resistance and will have to continue until the final victory. In this context, the productive sector becomes predominant as a battlefront and a basic and vital factor in the advancement of our resistance . . . In order effectively to ensure the support of the glorious FAPLA, the People's Republic of Angola will adopt the measures required to deal with the situation resulting from the invasion of our country. The People's Republic of Angola solemnly reiterates its determination to fight for Angola's territorial integrity, opposing any attempts at dismembering the country.

ANGOLAN PUPPETS

"The People's Republic of Angola sees as a priority and a vital and inalienable task the expulsion from our country of the army made up of South African and Zairan troops, Portuguese fascists, Angolan puppets and mercenaries who represent the combined forces of imperialist aggression against our country. . . The People's Republic of Angola proposes to activate and support the establishment of people's power on a national scale. The working masses will thus exercise power on all levels. . .

"Another overriding concern of our state will be the abolition of all forms of discrimination based on sex, age, ethnic or racial origin, or religion, and the strict observance of the just principle of equal pay for equal work. . .

"The People's Republic of Angola declares itself a lay state, with complete separation between the church and the state, respecting all religions and protecting all the churches, places and objects of worship and legally recognized institutions.

"The People's Republic of Angola, aware of its importance and responsibilities in the southern African and world contexts, reiterates its solidarity with all the world's oppressed peoples, especially the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia struggling against racist domination. . .

"Having achieved national independence, the MPLA and the Angolan people wish to express their heartfelt gratitude for the help rendered by all the friendly peoples and countries to our heroic national liberation struggle. Our gratitude goes to all the African peoples and countries who remained on our side, to the socialist countries, to the Portuguese revolutionary forces, and to the

33 Countries Recognize M.P.L.A.-Led People's Republic Of Angola

At this writing, 33 countries have recognized the new government of the People's Republic of Angola, led by the country's leading revolutionary political party, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA). The following is a list of those countries:

Algeria; Brazil; Bulgaria; Cape Verde; Congo; Cuba; Czechoslovakia; the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam); the Democratic Republic of Yemen; Ethiopia; Gabon; the German Democratic Republic (East Germany); Guinea-Bissau; Guinea; Hungary; Iraq; Madagascar.

Mauritania; Mauritius; Mali; Mongolia; the People's Republic of Mozambique; the People's Democratic Republic of Korea (North Korea); Poland; the Republic of South Vietnam; Rumania; Sao Tome and Principe; Somalia; Sudan; Syria; the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Russia); Upper Volta and Yugoslavia.

progressive organizations and governments of Western countries who understood and supported the Angolan people's struggle.

"The sovereign People's Republic of Angola will maintain diplomatic relations with all the world countries based on the principles of mutual respect, national sovereignty, noninterference, respect for territorial integrity, nonaggression, equality, reciprocity of benefits and peaceful co-existence.

"The People's Republic of Angola, a free and independent African state, voices its adherence to the principles of the OAU (Organization of Africa Unity) Charter and the United Nations Charter. The foreign policy of the People's Republic of Angola, based on the principle of total independence observed by the MPLA from the outset, will be one of nonalignment. The People's Republic of Angola will respect its international undertakings, and, equally, the international routes using its territory.

NATURAL ALLIES

"The People's Republic of Angola, a country committed to the anti-imperialist struggle, will have as natural allies the African countries, the socialist countries and all the world progressive forces.

"Comrades, on this moment when the Angolan people are covered in glory thanks to the victories and sacrifices of their best sons, we greet in the People's Republic of Angola, our first state, the liberation of our beloved motherland. From Cabinda to the Cunene, united in the common motherland, in the blood shed in the cause of freedom, we pay tribute to the heroes who fell in five long centuries of resistance, and shall be worthy of their example. We respect the characteristics of each region, of each population nucleus of our country, for all of us equally offer the motherland the sacrifices its survival demands. . .

"United from Cabinda to the Cunene, we shall vigorously carry on the widespread popular resistance, and shall build our democratic and popular state. Honor to the new Angolan man; eternal glory to our heroes; the struggle continues; victory is certain; victory is certain." □

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowlede of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its Jackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal insitutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

Palestinian Guerrillas Stage Daring Raid On Israeli Settlement

(Beirut, Lebanon) — In a recent attack on Israeli forces in the Kfar Giladi settlement of northern Palestine, four commandos of the Palestine revolutionary forces inflicted 25 casualties on the enemy and destroyed two armored personnel carriers as well as one tank.

In a press release from the *Hsinhua* news agency, the four freedom fighters are reported to have stormed the Israeli soldiers' rest house in the settlement at midnight the previous night and distributed a leaflet.

The leaflet warned the Israeli Zionist authorities that the Arab people would surely liberate all occupied Arab territories and their homeland through armed struggle.

The next day, the four Palestinian guerrillas attacked the enemy settlement. In a siege that lasted 10 hours, the Israelis concentrated a battalion of their infantry under the cover of tanks in a desperate effort to stop the courageous commandos.

Greatly outnumbered, the four freedom fighters refused to give up, fighting the enemy until they ran out of ammunition.□



Palestinian guerrillas training to repel Zionist aggressors.

M.P.L.A. SCORES MAJOR VICTORIES IN ANGOLA

Cuba, Russia Provide Military Aid To Continuing Struggle Against Western Imperialism

(Luanda, Angola) — The revolutionary forces of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), which are valiantly repelling imperialist attacks against the newly proclaimed People's Republic of Angola, last week scored major victories in the north and south of the country and captured several mercenary Black soldiers from South Africa.

The accounts of the MPLA victories — reported in *The New York Times* — were broadcast by radio here and monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC). The MPLA broadcast noted that there had been "a total change in the conduct of the war," and that MPLA forces "have halted the advance of the South African-helped invaders and decisively counterattacked."

As the result of an encounter on November 23, Luanda radio was quoted as saying, the MPLA "left on the battlefield eight armored cars, three personnel carriers and 80 dead, some of whom were identified as South Africans." In addition, the broadcast said, the MPLA captured "a large quantity of military equipment." Five MPLA militants were wounded in the fighting and one was killed, the broadcast said.

Angola, the last of Portugal's African colonies to win independence (on November 11), has become the center of a vicious international struggle created by the U.S. and its Western allies that seek to maintain their economic stranglehold over Black Africa, and opposed by the governments of Third World and socialist countries, such as Russia, Cuba, Mozambique, and Àlgeria, who favor majority (Black) rule in southern Africa.

Pitted against the MPLA are the reactionary National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), who have joined together to form a rival government in the central Angola city of Huambo (formerly Nova Lisboa). The FNLA and UNITA are militarily and financially backed by the U.S., several Western European countries, South Africa and Zaire. (Holden Roberto, leader of the FNLA, is the brother-in-law of President Mobutu of Zaire, a notorious U.S.-puppet government leader in Africa.) Last summer, the People's Republic of China withdrew its military support of the FNLA, a fact which *The New York Times* and other major U.S. dailies have just begun to acknowledge.



MPLA trooper with AK-47 on the lookout for imperialist-backed troops of UNITA and the FNLA.

The MPLA, on the other hand, which led the Angolan people to victory over their former Portuguese colonizers, is said to be receiving armored personnel carriers, heavy infantry weapons and MIG ground-support war planes from the Soviet Union. In late November, the government of Cuba sent a reported 3,000 man fighting force and military advisers to aid the MPLA.

The Western press is deliberately blowing out of proportion "communist" aid to the MPLA from Russia and Cuba while downplaying the support given to the FNLA and UNITA by the U.S., Western Europe and South Africa. Although U.S. aid to the FNLA and UNITA is well known in diplomatic circles throughout the world, U.S. Secretary of State

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

ISRAEL AND SOUTH AFRICA: THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE

By Dr. George Tomeh

Israel and South Africa: The Unholy Alliance *is a revealing book on the alliance between the racist governments of Zionist Israel and apartheid South Africa. The book — from which THE BLACK PANTHER is reprinting an extract — is written by Dr. George J. Tomeh, a leading Arab scholar and intellectual who has represented his country, Syria, in various official capacities since 1945.*

This week's excerpt continues with a discussion begun last week concerning a book written by Nathan Weinstock which documents the extensive trade relations between Israel and South Africa.



The desolation of a Palestinian refugee camp — a direct product of Zionism.

PART 3

In citing evidence of this collaboration, Weinstock writes:

"Thus, in June, 1967, South Africa authorized the transfer of Zionist funds, proceeds of collections for Israel: $18 million. In exchange, Tel Aviv agreed to invest part of that sum in South African government stock. It was only natural that this rapprochement should take concrete form in January, 1968, through the establishment of an Israeli-South African friendship society headed by the extreme right-wing Minister Begin, who once presided over an organization of the same type in France which was promoted by Soustelle. Was this by chance?

"A week or so after hostilities began, it was learned that an Israeli aircraft had succeeded in shortening the flight from Tel Aviv to Johannesburg by twelve hours by flying over the Sinai instead of going by way of Teheran. Among the factors which precipitated the Sinai campaign, Moshe Dayan cites the strengthening of the Egyptian blockade of the Red Sea in 1955, which had led to the suspension of air links with South Africa."

Other reliable sources reveal that between 1961 and 1967, Israeli exports to South Africa increased from $1.4 million to $4 million, while imports in 1967 reached $3.3 million. By 1967, South Africa had become Israel's chief trading partner in Africa. As recently as July 16, 1970, South Africa advanced Israel a credit line of $15 million. The agreement, as reported by the *JTA*, was signed by the managing director of Israel's Foreign Trade Bank and the chairman of the South African Industrial Development Corporation.

Professor Richard Stevens, in an article entitled, "Zionism, South Africa and Apartheid: the Paradoxical Triangle," which appeared in *The Arab World*, February, 1970, pries deeper into this unholy alliance and reveals that a prominent French Zionist writer, Paul Giniewski, published *The Two Faces of Apartheid* in 1965 in order to advance a new theory in support of *apartheid*.

Apartheid, with its Bantustan concept, argued Giniewsky, was nothing more than "Bantu Zionism," which alone could preserve African interests. Drawing numerous parallels with Zionist efforts in Palestine, Giniewski asserted that "from the Bantu people themselves must come the visionaries who will dream the Bantustans of tomorrow, who will take the people toward the resurrected country, as Herzl dreamed and realized the Jewish State."

RESENTMENT

Professor Stevens further argues that whatever official South African resentment remained against Israel it was mitigated in 1967 by the outcome of the June war:

"In an outpouring of pro-Israeli sentiment, Dr. Vorster's government not only permitted South African volunteers to work in civilian and paramilitary capacities in Israel, but more than $28 million by Zionist groups was released to Israel. Soon after, Israel's new trade commissioner to South Africa announced the expansion of existing programs, and the South Africa Foundation, the country's most sophisticated propaganda institution, undertook to subsidize the founding of an Israeli-South African Committee, which brought the editor of an influential Israeli daily to South Africa. Closer political and economic ties between Israel and South Africa were recommended. Furthermore, Israel strengthened her developmental programs in Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland and Malawi, states in which South African influence was all but dominant."

But it was the *Tricontinental Bulletin* issued in Havana, Cuba, that revealed in June, 1968, the news of a projected plan to enable Israel to intervene in South Africa against the oppressed African people. Having in the past on several occasions made specific reference to the aggressive, imperialist-inspired actions of Israel, the *Bulletin* was set to reveal the cooperation between Israel and South Africa in the field of armaments, especially aircraft, to be used against African revolutionaries.

Of equal importance are the so-called "cultural" visits of Israelis to South Africa, some of which are widely publicized. The lecture tour of South Africa by Israeli archeologist Yigal Yadin during which he was acclaimed as a popular hero, received an impressive coverage. The *Jewish Chronicle* of April 12, 1968, reported:

"He (Yadin) went with the intention of giving three lectures on his Massada excavations and the Bar-Kochba caves in the Judean Hills; he was pressed to give five, but gave seven altogether — three in Johannesburg, two in Cape Town, where there was a "black market" in tickets, and one each in Durban and Port Elizabeth."

TO BE CONTINUED

AFRICA IN FOCUS



Mozambique

Ten foreign religious organizations operating in Mozambique are using their church cover to organize against the new revolutionary government, FRELIMO (Mozambique Liberation Front), the country's ruling political party, recently charged. FRELIMO said that since Mozambique won independence from Portugal last June, the religious groups have "held reactionary meetings, established reactionary ties everywhere and engaged in secret underground activities. . . (creating) confusion in people's minds and (disturbing) public order."

Azania

Potlako Leballo, acting president of the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) of Azania (South Africa), stated recently that he favors a "protracted struggle" in Azania and opposes any idea of "dialogue" with the racist South African regime. In an interview with the Uganda Broadcasting Corporation in Kampala, Uganda, Leballo declared: "Detente is a menace and main stumbling block to the armed struggle in Azania. . . We must dislodge the enemy."

Afro-Arab Summit

Sudanese President Gaafar Nimeri said recently that he would do his best to work for an early meeting of an Afro-Arab summit conference aimed at consolidating Afro-Arab solidarity and discussing methods of boosting development, *Hsinhua* news agency reports. In a radio and television speech to the people of Sudan, President Nimeri said that several African leaders had called on him to work for an early convening of a summit conference and that he would work toward that end.

South Africa

A committee of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) this week denounced what it describes as the "clandestine activities" of West Germany in collaborating with South Africa in armament and nuclear research. The defense committee of the OAU's liberation group called for an international campaign to dissuade West Germany from further cooperation with the racist apartheid regime.

WHITE MERCENARY FORCES IN RHODESIA INCREASE

(New York, N.Y.) — The number of White American mercenary soldiers being recruited to fight against the Black liberation forces in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) is growing with the help of the U.S. government, which is sympathetic to the White, racist minority regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith.

David Anable, writing in *The Christian Science Monitor*, reports that "recruitment of mercenaries is visibly spreading in the United States." According to Anable, at least six American sporting, gun and speciality magazines — including *Sports Afield*, *Shotgun News*, *Gun Week*, *Shooting Times* and *Gun Magazine* — have carried advertisements calling for "able-bodied fighting men" or offering to supply information about "mercenaries" or similar overseas opportunities.



White mercenaries fight hand in hand with FNLA troops in Angola. In Rhodesia, Ian Smith-led government is recruiting U.S. mercenaries to stem inevitable people's war against his racist regime.

A *Monitor* study has discovered that several hundred Americans — estimated to number as many as 400 — have responded to the various advertisements for mercenaries and have been given details on how to join Zimbabwe's White police and armed forces.

Meanwhile, the U.S. government has adopted a basically do-nothing attitude despite the fact that recruiting Americans for service in foreign forces is illegal under Title 18, U.S. Code 959 — a regulation that has hardly ever been used, Anable writes.

Citing an example of the stepped-up recruitment of U.S. mercenaries to fight in Zimbabwe, Anable describes his interview with Frank A. Sweeney, Jr. — "a blond, freckled U.S. college graduate" — who returned in August from three years of service in the Rhodesian Light Infantry (RLI).

Sweeney told Anable that he (Sweeney) received nearly $900 a month in pay (tax free) as a corporal in the RLI. His detachment took many Black liberation fighters as prisoners, most of whom, he said, were taken back to base for court-martial. As for those alleged to have committed atrocities against the White settlers in Zimbabwe, "We shot 'em right there in the bush when we were told not to take prisoners," Sweeny bragged.

DISCHARGE PAPERS

Sweeney said that when he re-entered the U.S., he showed Immigration officials his discharge papers from the RLI but no action was taken against him. Enlistment in a foreign army, particularly if it includes a foreign oath of allegiance, is considered "effectively renouncing" American citizenship — the Supreme Court's minimum requirement for possible removal of citizenship.

Sweeney said that he came in contact with the RLI in 1972 through the Rhodesian Information Office in Washington, D.C., which operates in the U.S. under the Foreign Agents Registration Act. U.S. officials claim that if they find any evidence that the Rhodesian Information Office is breaking U.S. laws by recruiting or violating sanctions, they will not hesitate to close the office down.

Presently, two Americans, Craig Acheson and Joe Belisario, are serving six-month jail terms in Botswana on firearms charges. The Botswana government says the two entered the country from Zimbabwe "and were carrying out a mission for the Rhodesian special branch." Both are among the leaders of Veterans and Volunteers for Vietnam (VVV), a reactionary group of about 500 strongly anti-communist American former servicemen who originally formed to fight for South Vietnam but were unable to organize before the Saigon regime collapsed.

Anable writes that the U.S. mercenaries in Zimbabwe are "diplomatic dynamite." Black Africans, already outraged at the U.S.'s flagrant violations of the United Nations-sponsored trade sanctions against the illegal Smith government, now have further evidence of America's support of White supremacy in southern Africa.□

State Dept. Shields Human Rights Violations

(Washington, D.C.) - The Ford administration has refused to comply with a mandate of Congress which states that it must specify which nations receiving American military assistance engage in repeated "gross violations" of human rights.

Arrogantly responding to this charge, the Henry Kissinger-headed State Department issued a report last week stating that so many nations receivng U.S. military aid are engaged in such human rights violations that there is "No adequate objective way" to distinguish which countries are worse than others. Using this reasoning, no U.S. allies were cited for repression and torture against their populace.

According to a report in *The New York Times*, last year Congress passed a Foreign Assistance Act which included a "Sense of Congress" amendment calling for the President to "substantially reduce or terminate" aid to countries with a pattern of violating the human rights of their citizens. If any aid is proposed for countries who are guilty of these gross violations, the President must inform Congress of the "extraordinary circumstances necessitating the assistance."

Rep. Donald W. Fraser called the State Department report primarily a defense of the State Department's apparent intentions not to comply with the law," while Sen. Alan Cranston of California described the report as "a cover-up."

NORTHERN IRELAND

Attacks On Official Republican Movement Exposed

According to information contained within the following letter sent to THE BLACK PANTHER by the Berkeley-based Helen Moloney Irish Republican Club, antagonisms are growing in Northern Ireland between the Provisionals — Catholic nationalists who advocate a campaign of terror bombings — and the Official Republican Movement — progressive Marxists who believe that only through concrete community organizing will a popular armed struggle develop to liberate the Irish Republic from British domination. In an effort to clarify the issues, THE BLACK PANTHER reprints this letter.

(Berkeley, Calif.) The past three weeks have seen a murderous series of assaults on members of the Republican Movement in Belfast. The attacks, launched by the Provisional Alliance, began Wednesday, October 29, with 20 armed gangs striking simultaneously in an attempt to kill leading members of the Six County Republican Clubs.

The Republican Clubs are the political party of the Official Republican Movement in the north of Ireland. Their work includes organizing around housing, policing, unemployment and trade union issues.

Recently, they began a high-powered campaign against religious sectarianism in an effort to further isolate the paramilitary groups that have stepped up the bombings and murders of innocent working people that have terrorized the people of Belfast.

It is this campaign againt sectarianism which has drawn the wrath of the Provisional Alliance and their British Army friends. To date, eleven people have been murdered and fifty-eight injured. The British Army laid low while Provo squadrons carried out sixty-three assaults in three days.

Most of these assaults have consisted of a small band of gunmen entering the home of a Republican Club member or sympathizer and opening fire. Where the intended victim has been away, they have attacked the families. They have evicted the families of those they have killed or injured. Funeral processions have been consistently attacked.

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ARAB SURVIVAL STRATEGIES IN ISRAEL

By Sharif Kanaana

Politically, culturally and socially, the conditions of life for the Arab masses subjected to Israeli rule in the occupied lands are among the most oppressive experienced by any people in the world. In this regard, THE BLACK PANTHER thanks the Middle East Research and Information Project (MERIP) and author Sharif Kanaana, a Palestinian Arab with Israeli citizenship who emigrated to the U.S. in 1961, for making this information available to our readers.

PART 3

During the early post-1948 period it was taken for granted, both in theory and practice, that Arabs were paid lower wages than Jews. Officially, Arab and Jewish wages and prices were equalized in 1952.

In practice, however, even after the admission to full membership in the Histadrut (Israel General Federation of Labor), many Arab laborers still receive substandard wages because hiring and setting the wages are generally done through free-market bargaining between employer and employee, and Arab laborers compete with Jewish labor at the same price. The Ministry of Labor and Public Works still maintains separate offices for Jews and Arabs. The justification usually given for this, and the similar practice by the Histadrut, is to protect and insure the rights of the Arab laborers, which would allegedly be hard to do in mixed labor offices.

In 1968, there were in Israel 171,600 Arabs aged 14 and over. Of these 44.7 per cent or 76,700 were in the civilian labor force, i.e., they were either employed or actively seeking employment. The civilian labor force for Jews formed 54.4 per cent for the same year. Thus, the level of participation in the civilian labor force among Arabs is low, especially when we take into account that Arabs, with the exception of the Druze, do not serve in the Israeli armed forces.

The low rate of participation is due to women generally not seeking employment outside their homes. Another factor is the traditional work ethic which requires older men to retire as soon as their male children are old enough to work and support the family. Yet another factor is that many older men hide the help they give their children on the farm for fear of their social security payments being discontinued. Of those Arabs in the civilian labor force, 7.3 per cent were unemployed in 1968, as compared with 5.8 per cent for the Jewish sector. About half (49.8 per cent) of the Arab employees worked outside their regular place of residence.

ARAB WORKERS

The occupational distribution of Arab workers in 1967 showed that 35.6 per cent were in agriculture, 20.6 per cent in construction, 16.0 per cent in industry, 13.0 per cent in services, 7.9 per cent in commerce, banking and insurance. The rest (6.7 per cent) were distributed in all other fields. Compared to the Jewish population, Arabs are more heavily concentrated in peasant and proletarian occupations and have a smaller professional middle class.

Despite significant advancement in agricultural tools and techniques, Arab agriculture is still less developed and less productive than the Jewish sector. Thus with about one-fifth of the cultivated area and one-fourth of the agricultural labor force, the Arab segment produced less than one-tenth of the farm output in the 1967 agricultural year.

This is at least partly due to the dearth of irrigated land. Although the irrigated acreage cultivated by Arabs increased five-fold

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WORLD SCOPE

Spanish Sahara

Morocco's King Hassan has told his 350,000 peace marchers that the Spanish Sahara will be "returned" to Morocco and has ordered them to return to their homes, the *International Bulletin* reports. Hassan's claim followed a vague agreement reached between Spain, Morocco and Mauritania on November 14 and confirmed on November 18 by the Spanish parliament under which the three countries will form a provisional administration over the Spanish Sahara until Spain withdraws completely on February 28 of next year. Diplomatic observers, *The New York Times* reports, insist that the agreement is "a carefully planned and executed arrangement between Morocco and Spain, with Mauritania in a supporting role and with Algeria excluded."

Saudi Arabia

A top official of the government of Saudi Arabia has condemned "outside interference" in the affairs of Persian Gulf countries and has called for "any kind of cooperation among the Gulf countries that will contribute to the security and stability of the region." In an interview with the Kuwaiti papers *Ali-Rai Al-Aam* and the *Daily News*, Saudi Crown Prince and First Deputy Premier Fahn Ibn Abdul Aziz said that security and stability in the Gulf "lies only with the Gulf states."

Panama

Panama and the U.S. recently resumed negotiations on a new Panama Canal Zone treaty, after a two-month interruption, *Hsinhua* news agency reports. Julio Yao, a Panamanian adviser to the negotiations, said in a recent statement that "Panama will never fall back one step in the struggle to recover sovereignty over the Canal."

Copper Countries

The world's major copper exporting countries have decided to maintain until next June a 15 per cent production cutback in copper started last April in order to establish reasonable copper prices. The decision was made by the Inter-Governmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPEC) at its three-day Eighth Ministerial Meeting held recently in Lima, Peru.

ENTERTAINMENT

FREE SOUTHERN THEATER: CULTURE IN SERVICE OF THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE


BPINS photo

The FREE SOUTHERN THEATER presents progressive, stimulating drama, comedy, and poetry in a very professional manner, in order to aid the Black liberation process.

(Oakland, Calif.) — The Bay Area is still talking about the fabulous Free Southern Theater, the distinguished Black drama group which gave several unforgettable performances in San Francisco and Oakland last week, including two presentations at the Oakland Community Learning Center. (See article, page 4.)

On November 26, the New Orleans-based Free Southern Theater entertained the children of the Oakland Community School with the play *Where Is the Blood of Your Fathers?*, a documentary examination of Black people's resistance to slavery between 1827 and 1860.

As the members of the talented Black drama troupe — those performers presently on tour in California include John O' Neal, co-founder of the Free Southern Theater, Chakula Cha Jua (McNeal Cayette), Alice Vincent, Alvin Williams, Frozine "Jo" Linton, Jesse Morrell, Tony Burton and Bill Rouselle — busied themselves backstage preparing for *Where Is the Blood. . .*, THE BLACK PANTHER talked with some of the performers in order to get a clearer picture of how these highly professional Black actors and actresses are organized and how they view their role in the Black liberation struggle.

At present, the Free Southern Theater is composed of 10 staff members and 13 members of the performing group. Like any other Black organization struggling for financial stability, the Free Southern Theater is constantly seeking funds, an effort in which the staff is actively involved. Most of the Theater's funds come from the National Endowment Fund and the Theater's tours of college campuses, primarily in the South.

Brother Chakula Cha Jua explained that most staff members and performers had not studied drama prior to joining the Theater. "We have training workshops that usually last six weeks. After that, we go into production of a play. Most of us just hung around long enough to join the staff," Brother Chakula said.

Most of the plays performed by the Free Southern Theater are original works written by staff members. "One person usually comes up with a script. Then he or she presents it to the group for criticism and discussion," Brother Chakula said in describing the collective decision-making that goes into creation of Free Southern Theater productions.

Brother Bill Rouselle provided further insight into the ideology of the Free Southern Theater: "We view our work as that of educating, unifying and inspiring Black people — culture in service of the liberation struggle. We give some of the lessons we've learned back to the people."

Politically, Brother Rouselle said that the Free Southern Theater is "anti-imperialist" and considers Black people "an oppressed nation within the U.S.A."

Where Is the Blood of Your Fathers? is a highly serious dramatic work while *When Opportunity Scratches, Itch It* — performed by the Free Southern Theater at the Oakland Community Learning Center on November 23 — is a satiric comedy. When asked how audiences respond to the two different types of drama, Brother Rouselle commented:

"We have to understand what our culture is and where it's at. Entertainment and education help (our performances.) We are always open to criticism and suggestions as to how we can

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

Justice

What do you call Justice?
Police robbing my poor people,
Killing my innocent brothers.
Tell me, what do you call Justice?
Police brutality rings the same bell as justice in the USA — the United System of Abuse.
Especially to the poor non-White people.
What do you call Justice?
Ten-year-olds getting shot in the back by some old man in a blue uniform.
Justice made the jury deaf and set a murderer free.

What do you call Justice?
Black girls in the South are sterilized and
Justice says their own mother signed permission for the operation.
Justice is a war.
Their mommy couldn't read and X don't mean a thing if she can't read what she signed.
Justice puts chains around us and kills all those who try to stand up and be counted for.
Justice is Black genocide.
What do you call Justice?
Justice doesn't have meaning for the third world people in this world.
What do you call Justice?
I say Justice is a White man's word.

—Sharon D. Rivers

Arab Survival Strategies

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 20

between 1948 and 1967, this amounted to only 10,000 acres out of 215,000 acres or less than 5 per cent of the land cultivated by the Arabs, as compared to 410,000 irrigated acres out of the about 860,000 acres, or about 47 per cent of the land cultivated by the Jewish sector.

Unemployment in the Arab sector is especially high among the better educated because:

"In the Arab sector itself the demand for educated manpower is very limited, and as professional and administrative services are partly supplied by the Jewish sector, this leaves only the goverment services. However, the Arab youth looking for employment in government service in the Jewish sector faces at least the same handicaps as he does in the private sector, with various political and security considerations acting as handicaps. The main single occupation open to the higher ranks of the intelligentsia is therefore teaching, and in 1961 the Ministry of Education employed 1,400 of the 1,800 Arab young people employed by the government."

TO BE CONTINUED

Zionism Is Racist

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

According to an article in *The New York Times* on Wednesday (November 2), Zionism was only recently asserted as a "national liberation movement" and as synonymous with Judaism. This is rejected even today by many Jews themselves. Anti-Zionism is not anti-Jew.

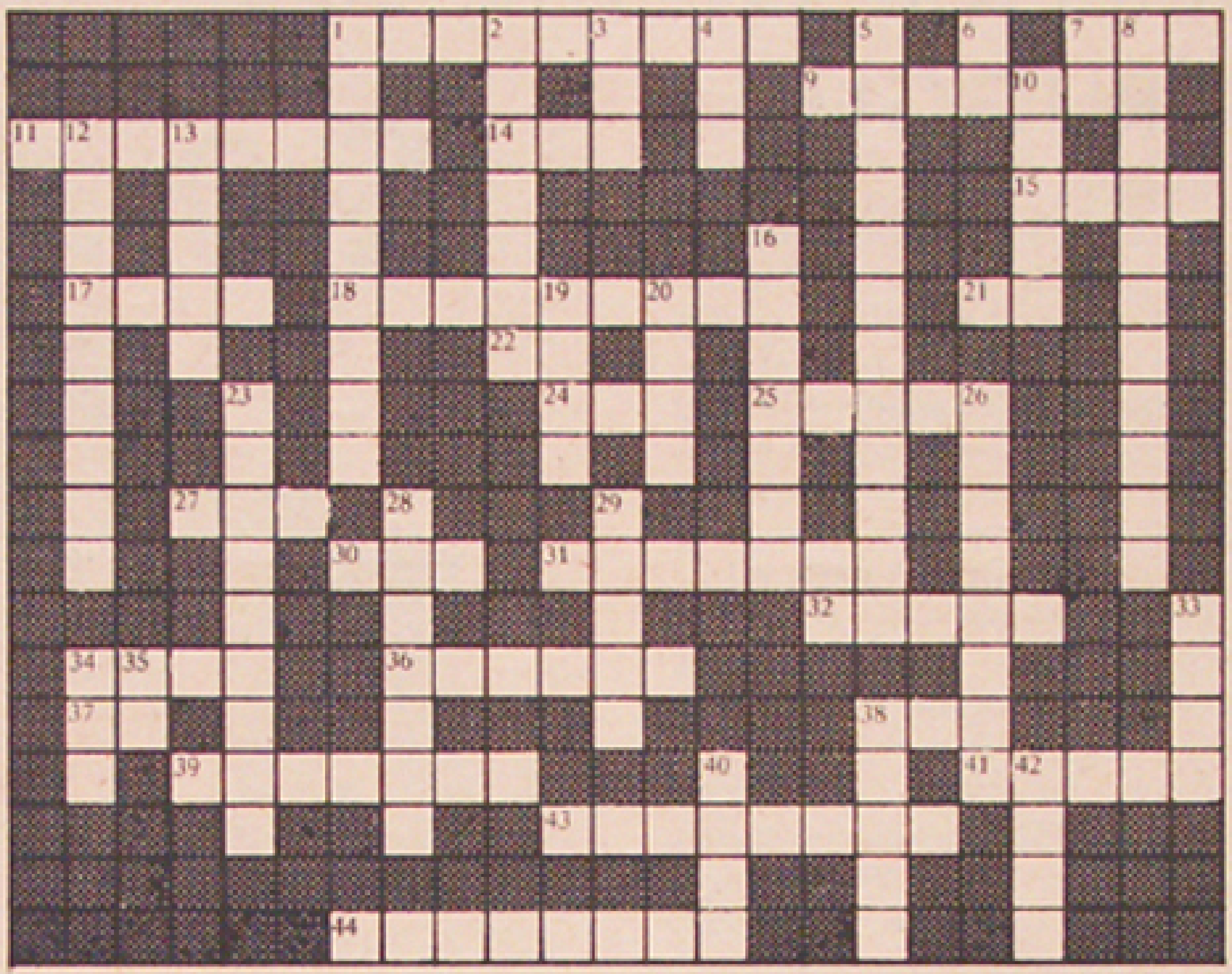
Congress, later Tuesday, passed a resolution calling for a "reassessment of committments" to the United Nations, reflective of opinion throughout the country that seeks to reduce or stop financial contributions to the world body or to withdraw from it altogether.

This is like the spoiled brat complex. "If I can't win the game, I'm gonna take my marbles," or "If it's not *my* way, I don't care what you all say." This is an arrogant and derelict attitude.

The era of automatic U.S. domination at the U.N. and over people of color (Third World) is past. The U.S. government should use its influence to bring true justice in the Middle East, in southern Africa and elsewhere or face the increasing enmity of most of the world's people.

Crossword Puzzle

Zionism And The Palestinians



VICKI RILEY

ACROSS

1. The land between the Mediterranean Sea and the Jordan River.
7. The______of the Palestinians is to recover all their lands taken from them by the Israeli government.
9. A movement for the establishment of a Jewish national homeland in Palestine that was just recently declared as a form of racism and racial discrimination by the U.N.
11. The General______of the United Nations.
14. An argument in favor of something.
15. There have been many______about all Jewish people being pro-Zionism.
17. Moses______considered a forerunner of later Zionism mystically referred to the "racial instinct" and argued for the "Jewish cult."
18. To leave a native country or region to settle in another.
21. Exist.
22. In a direction toward.
24. Historic period.
25. ______World
27. Initials for Palestinian Liberation Organization.
30. Affirmative reply.
31. Laissez-______capitalism, which is no interference by government agencies in private industrial matters.
32. The Jewish people.
34. Prefix meaning opposed.
36. A nation in the Middle East established with the help from the Western capitalistic nations on the land belonging to the Palestinians.
37. Negative reply.
38. The Palestinians hope to______back their lands.
39. The religion of the Jewish people.
41. "It [Zionism] is a very recent movement which was formulated and institutionalized by an______, bourgeois sector of the Jewish population in Europe."
43. Many Jewish people question the ______of a so-called Jewish nation existing in Palestine.
44. Organized massacre of Jews — common during early 1900s in Russia.

DOWN

1. The General Assembly of the U.N. has revealed the racist character of Zionist ______ideology.
2. One question that is asked of Zionists is why does one Jew______[to make use of selfishly] the labor of another?
3. Also.
4. A prefix meaning not.
5. Legal/illegal act based on prejudice such as the______of Palestinian Arabs in Israel.
6. Initials for United Nations.
7. For instance.
8. The practice of extending authority by territorial acquisition or by economic and political control over other nations.
10. The major religion of the Arabs.
12. Oriental Jew.
13. To be.
16. Non-Jew, especially a Christian.
19. Moves from a place.
20. A member of a Semitic people of the Middle East and North Africa.
23. The______belief of the Jewish people is not Zionism.
26. The organizing philosophers of Zionism felt that their______[a principle or set of principles held and put forward by a political or other groups], embodied the solution to the "Jewish problem."
28. "Anti-______" often used incorrectly to mean a person who is prejudice or hostile toward all Jewish people and now used incorrectly for those against Zionism and the state of Israel. It is often forgotten that the Arabs are ______people.
29. Zionists have thought of Israel as a______for the Jewish people.
33. ______Palestine is the rally cry of the Palestinians.
34. Along with.
35. Same as 37 Across.
38. The Third World nations will ______very carefully the developments in the Middle East.
40. There have been many______in Palestine due in part to the land being considered holy by 3 major religions.
42. Israel was supposedly founded as a home for all Jews.

ANSWERS IN NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE

The answers to most of the crossword puzzle can be found in the articles "Zionism and Judaism" and "Zionism: Enemy of the Jews" in the Nov. 22, 1975, issue of THE BLACK PANTHER.

Rikers Victory Accord

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

as well have been met with a hail of missles thrown by the prisoners, including spears fashioned out of torn steel railings. As it turned out, cooler heads prevailed.

The rebelling inmates used the captive guards wisely. The first demand issued by the prisoners was to meet with four selected newspersons. When this demand was met, and the reporters arrived from radio station WOR, Channel 7-TV, the *Amsterdam News* and *El Diario La Prensa*, one guard was released.

When the selected media arrived, the first statement issued by chief inmate spokesperson Charles (Casiem) Stephenson was to discount hysterical speculations concerning the captive guards. Stephenson said that "there was no such thing as 'hostages' — a few officers were barricaded in the blocks with us, but we didn't force them."

SPOKESPERSON

Another inmate spokesperson, Reggie Harris, explained: "Those officers were caught because we were barricading the blocks so (other) officers would not come to break our heads."

City Commissioner of Corrections Benjamin Malcolm and chairman of the Board of Correction, Peter Tufo, took charge of the negotiations for the city.

Later on Monday, Judge Lasker passed down a 33-page decision granting additional day room and educational privileges for inmates confined to administrative segregation. He also ruled that inmates must be granted hearings before they can be placed in segregation. Decisions on other suits before Judge Lasker are still pending.

Yet, in the end, it was the spirit, determination and unity of the inmates themselves that was the critical factor in the Riker's victory rebellion — that, and the spectre and example set by another prison uprising four years before.

As Malcolm and Tufo crawled over the rubble of a tear-gassed shower room and poked their heads through a large hole knocked through the cinder block wall, they were greeted by the sight of hundreds of Black and Puerto Rican inmates armed with makeshift spears, with towels wrapped around their heads to protect them from tear gas and thick mattresses standing upright to be deployed as shields.

"I took one look at those guys," Tufo said, "and all I could think about was Attica."

SPORTS

MARTIAL ARTS

Bando

Bando means "The Way of the Disciplined." It is a military art originating in the Chinese, Burma, Indian and Nepal regions of Asia. Several cultural sources have contributed to the development of Bando which dates back to the migration of ancient civilizations from India to Burma.

Sources from the Tibet began contributing around 300 A.D., while Chinese sources arrived around 600 A.D. When the Greeks conquered parts of Asia, they contributed the Macedonian short-sword ancestor to the Kukri and the lion sword of the Gurhas to the Asians who remained long after Alexander had died.

The first modern influences began with Burmese wars against Thailand/Siam during the years 1500-1800. The second modern influence came with the Burmese wars against the English during the years 1824-1885.

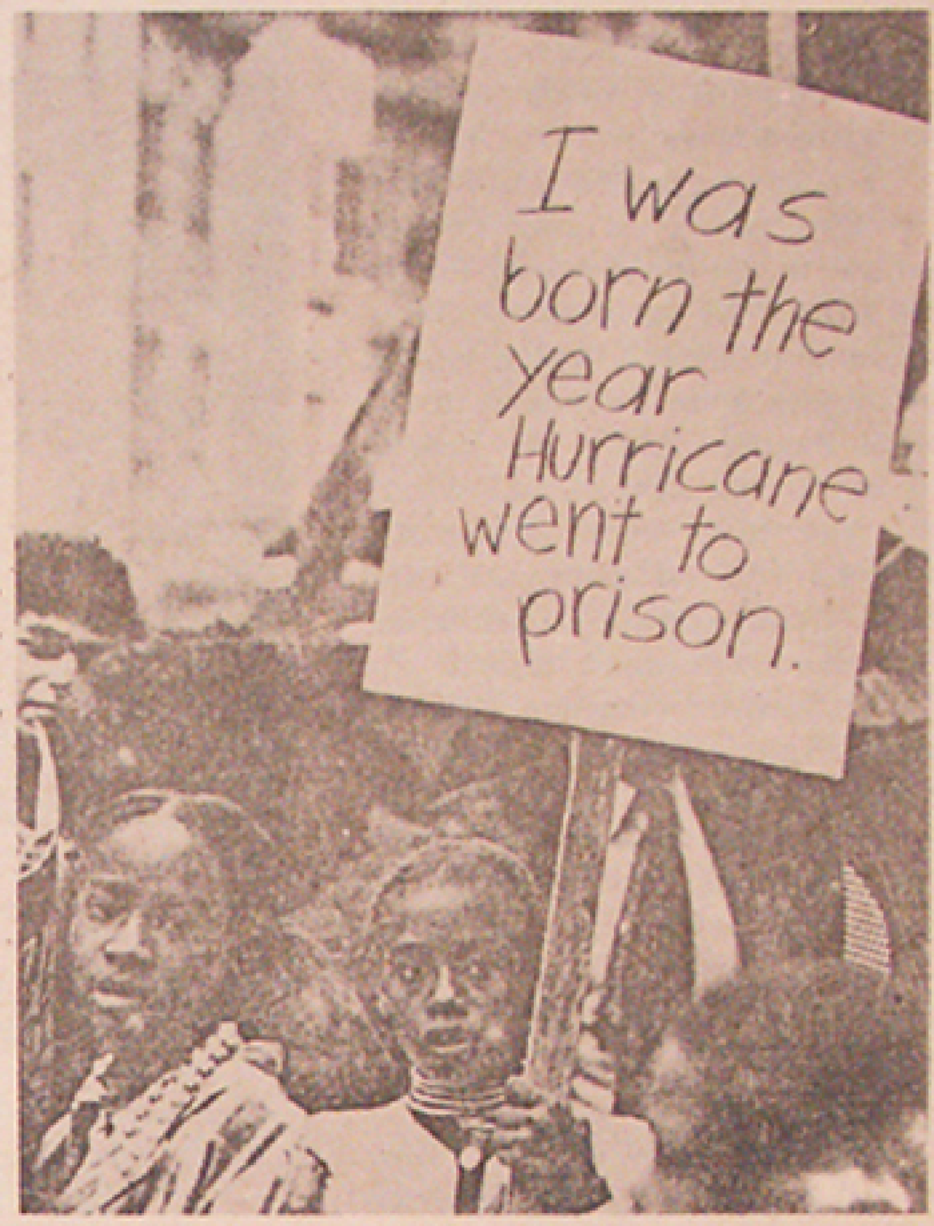
The symbolic animal of all Bando systems is the black panther. Chosen for its fighting versatility in different environments, the panther is adept at fighting in water, jungles, plains, mountains or forests. Bando has three physical technical phases. The aspects within the discipline are suited to the individual's interests and development. A hard phase practices full contact sparring.

A middle phase is similar to karate training, emphasizing no contact training with controlled technical movements. A high phase is for spiritual/mental development, similar to yoga and is beyond combat training.

On a different level, the Bando discipline is actually a set of three disciplines: a physical discipline which trains the body/mind in defense/attack; a mental discipline which trains the mind to be understanding and analytical; and a spiritual discipline which trains the character and philosophical qualities of human beings — their views and roles within the human experience.

The spirit of Bando is carried in this old Bando quote: "As no one nation has a monopoly on the sunlight, no one system, style, religion, or creed has a monopoly of the truth."

N.J. OFFICIALS UNDER FIRE FOR "HURRICANE" CARTER COVER-UP



Young Trenton, N.J., marcher demonstrates for release of Rubin "Hurricane" Carter.

(Trenton, N.J.) - There is growing speculation here of a Watergate-style cover-up involving New Jersey state officials both responsible for this 1967 frame-up of Rubin "Hurricane" Carter and John Artis and more recently, in blocking concerted efforts seeking amnesty or a retrial for the activist pair.

Many of the principals involved in the Carter-Artis railroad have risen in the New Jersey power structure, the most notable among them being New Jersey Governor Brendan Byrne — a former prosecutor.

At the time of his arrest, "Hurricane" Carter was a leading middleweight boxing contender and an outspoken proponent of Black people's right of self-defense. Due to the respect given him by the Black community, he became a constant victim of police harassment, being labeled as a "cop-hating militant." John Artis is a young friend of Carter's who happened to be with him on the night when three White men were shotgunned to death in a Patterson, New Jersey, bar.

Carter's and Artis' subsequent frame-up was orchestrated by Detective Vincent De Simone of the Passaic County Prosecutor's Office. De Simone was chiefly responsible for pressuring two White ex-cons, Alfred Bello and Arthur Bradley, into lying at the trial of Carter and Artis.

It has been recorded on tape that De Simone promised Bellow parole and nonprosecution for an attempted burglary, in addition to a $10,500 reward.

De Simone also made a promise to Bradley to let it be known to "every prosecutor's office where there were charges pending against him" that he was testifying against Rubin "Hurricane" Carter.

Bradley was facing 12 felony indictments which could have put him in prison for 80 years. De Simone said he informed the trial's prosecutor, Vincent Hull, Jr., who assisted him in making some contacts. Hull then lied to the jury, stating that no favorable treatment was given to Bello and Bradley in return for their testimony.

Passaic County Prosecutor John Thevas then sent letters to the prosecutors of the four other counties where Bradley faced charges, informing them of his (Bradley's) participation in the Carter-Artis frame-up. The prosecutors in office at the time were Leo Kaplowitz of Union County, Guy W. Calissi of Bergen County, Frank C. Scerbo of Morris County and (Gov.) Brendan Byrne of Essex County.

On June 29, 1967, three months after the conviction of Carter and Artis, Bradley was sentenced to three to five years for the first of nine indictments pending against him. Fearing an immediate recantation, De Simone immediately sent confidential letters to Bergen, Essex and Morris counties with the end result being that Bradley served only three years before being paroled. It was arranged so that Bradley could serve four sentences concurrently while the other charges were dropped.

The robbery charges against Bello were dropped, but he never received his $10,500 reward.

Throughout the media sensationalized trial, Judge Samuel Larner acted as a second prosecutor, attempting to discredit defense witnesses and consistent-

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Fred Hampton Murder Cover-Up Continues

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

several wounded by the indiscriminate gunfire and later beaten by the police, survived the attack.

In her moving affidavit, Mrs. Hampton wrote:

"Though we seek $47 million in damages, there is not enough money in the world to pay for my son's life. The incident responsible for this lawsuit was a violent police attack on members of the Black Panther Party. We look to the courtroom as the place where the true facts surrounding the deaths of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark can be discovered. This cannot happen unless the Court allows it to happen. It is my belief that Judge Perry holds a personal hostility against us as Black people with connections with the Black Panther Party, so that a trial before him would be only the final cover-up of the wrong that was done to all of us on December 4, 1969."

DIGNITY

With unparalled dignity, Mrs. Hampton asserted in her affidavit that:

(1) Judge Perry was biased against the plaintiffs — Mrs. Hampton, Mrs. Fannie Mae Clark and seven survivors — due to their Black Panther Party connections.

(2) Judge Perry displayed blatant favoritism of the defendants as law enforcement officials.

This favoritism manifests itself in Judge Perry's almost absolute protection of police and FBI informants in the case — William O'Neal, a Black FBI informant who infiltrated the B.P.P. and supplied the map showing the layout and sleeping arrangements of the West Madison apartment, was given a new name, a new job and a new face in a different city — and in his repeated secrecy orders to guard against exposes of official misconduct and conspiracies.

(3) Judge Perry's age (79), difficulty in hearing, occasional forgetfulness and the tremendous pressures of the complex case were ample reasons for his disqualification.

One gross example of Judge Perry's open bias and favoritism took place during the same court session the appeal was submitted.

On that occasion, Perry dismissed charges against Mayor Daley, former Chicago police superintendent James Conlisk and Cook County (where the assassination took place), claiming there was no evidence of wrongdoing against them.

Also in her affidavit, filed with the intent of removing Judge Perry before the commencement of the actual trial proceedings scheduled to begin early this month, Mrs. Hampton wrote:

". . .The judge's prejudice is revealed by his consistent treatment of myself and the other plaintiffs as if we were the wrongdoers here. I believe I am entitled to have this lawsuit heard before a judge who has not already made up his mind that I or Mrs. Clark, or our sons, or the other plaintiffs are wrongdoers. I want the jury to hear what we have to say without being influenced by the judge's negative attitude toward us. I do not feel this can occur if Judge Perry stays on this case. . .

"I believe that Judge Perry has shown special favoritism toward the federal government officials whom we have sued. Our lawsuit claims that the raid on my son's apartment was part of a plan called COINTELPRO (Counterintelligence Program) that was used by the federal government against Black people. We have said in our complaint that a purpose of the government was to prevent the rise of a Black 'messiah.' I do not know if they thought of my son as a Black 'messiah' but he was becoming very well known in the Chicago area, speaking to hundreds and probably thousands of people, and thousands of people came to his funeral. . ."



Comrade FRED HAMPTON, an intense and dedicated freedom fighter who was silenced by FBI COINTELPRO program.



RUBIN "Hurricane" CARTER was the leading middleweight contender in 1967 (left) but has spent the last eight years of his life in New Jersey prisons because of police-inspired frame-up.

"Hurricane" Carter Cover-Up

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

ly denying defense motions. When both Bradley and Bello recanted their testimony a little over a year ago, it was the same judge, Larner, who denied a new trial.

Now, because of intense public pressure, Brendan Byrne and associates are said to be desperately searching for a way to release Carter and Artis and "keep their tracks covered." Many observers feel that Byrne would rather pardon these men than face exposure of the conspiracy in which he fully participated.

(THE BLACK PANTHER thanks *The Guardian* for the information contained in this article.)

M.P.L.A.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

Henry Kissinger last week had the audacity to criticize the Soviet Union and Cuba for their "intervention" in Angola.

In a speech before the Detroit Economic Club, Kissinger said that the U.S. favors a proposal put forward by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) calling for the creation of a coalition government in Angola composed of the MPLA, FNLA and UNITA. What Kissinger and the OAU seemingly have forgotten is that a similar coalition government, created last year to rule Angola during the interim before official independence from Portugal, failed when an FNLA and UNITA power coup against the MPLA failed and the two groups then withdrew from the government, thereby exposing themselves as the true agents of Western imperialism that they are.

As in Rhodesia (see article, page 19), the reactionary forces are getting aid from U.S. mercenaries. As many as 300 American men are now in Angola fighting against the MPLA, according to David Bufkin, one of the recruiters, in a recent interview with the *Fresno* (California) *Bee*.



Cuban soldier fighting for MPLA.

Under the provisions of a military aid bill now before Congress, $19 million in military aid will go to Zaire, and thus eventually to the reactionary forces in Angola. At least two amendments to the bill will be introduced. One calls for no aid to Angola and no secret assistance either directly or indirectly, and the other for no further aid to Zaire until President Ford reports to Congress that U.S. aid to Zaire is no longer being used to assist the war effort in Angola.

Concerned persons are urged to write their Congressional representatives in support of these amendments.

More Attica Cases Dismissed

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

several days of testimony which exposed the sadism of state troopers and prison guards, the prosecutors desperately concluded this plea deal, hoping to continue the cover-up of the crimes of the state police against Attica inmates.

It was also Jomo's trial which forced New York Governor Hugh Carey to consider granting amnesty to all principals involved in the Attica rebellion — inmates and guards alike. Carey appointed Judge Bernard Meyer to investigate charges that Attica prosecutors had deliberately covered up evidence of crimes committed by state officials.

Meyer has submitted a 570-page report of his findings to Carey, who refused to announce when he will make it public — in effect, therefore, continuing the cover-up.

Prominent "liberals" like Tom Wicker and others want Carey to grant amnesty for similar reasons — "to close the book" on Attica and avoid further embarrassment of the state. But, in a recent statement the Attica Now organization declared that, "Those responsible for the 43 deaths and the conditions that brought them about still must be held accountable for their actions."□

Lucasville

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

In addition, the brothers are protesting infringement on their rights to have visitors by these types of harassments; the right to receive or have visits the same as the general population or even the other men confined to J-Block; compelled to wear handcuffs and shackles on the visits; only being allowed two-hour visits; compelled to visits behind a screen; and having their visitors strip-searched.

Other acts of psychological and physical terrorism perpetrated against these brothers by prison authorities include confinement in a cell block that is for the housing of Death Row inmates and acts by mentally disturbed guards such as throwing urine, hot, soapy mop water and food on them in their cells.

Anyone wishing to contact any of the brothers can write to them at P.O. Box 787, Lucasville, Ohio 45648.□

Letters to the Editor

RENEWING MY SUBSCRIPTION

Dear Comrades:

Please be advised that I am renewing my subscription to the Party paper for one year. The few dollars I just got couldn't be put to better use than the People's paper and I ask that once you actually receive the $10.00 in form of a government check, that you drop me a note of acknowledgement. The reason I ask this because there is a lot of shit going on here regarding the pigs giving us a "receipt" when money is mailed out, but a lot of us found out that the people we send the bread to have never gotten it! So just a note will do when you get the $10.00.

All you comrades take care and keep on keeping on!!

Comrade Brother Tony Saia

P.S. Would appreciate any info you could send (or publish) on what is really going down on the Patty (Tanya??) Hearst case. We don't know what's what and know we can depend on factual reporting from the Black Panther Party.

PEOPLE'S VICTORY FOR SEATTLE SERVICE EMPLOYEES UNION

Dear Editor:

I have a modest but significant little People's Victory to report as follows:

1. Our interracial Local 6 of the Service Employees International Union managed to win a 36 per cent wage increase and increased wage benefits over the next three years, which is the highest percentage settlement any union was able to shake out of the Seattle Department Stores Association.

2. I had previously learned that according to directions our stores called their New York offices and were told absolutely no wage increases were to be allowed over eight per cent per year and these were to be kept strictly to a minimum. So, by acting together, every union negotiating with department stores, and better than that percentage wise, we did best of all. A commendable show of solidarity among all unions involved got us this — following intelligent tactics on the part of all unions (and particularly ours) — and some severe pressures on me and other shop stewards and various other honest working people also.

3. Then, at the last, at least in our union, there was the threat that all our intelligently won gains would be threatened by a band of White hippie-types in our midst who absolutely insisted we should throw out the settlement so skillfully and painstakingly reached — hold out for far more than we could have remotely gotten — then go on strike. If we had done this, in the face of the best percentage wise offer, we would have suddenly found ourselves alone and supported by no one, and then squeezed by a longer strike and a final settlement on disastrous company terms. . .

Paul Dubnar
Seattle, Wash.

AVOID AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

Dear Editor:

I would appreciate your comments on the possibility or inevitability of an American involvement in a war in South Africa. Many people in this area feel that steps are now leading to such an African war within the next 10 years just as America was led into the Vietnam war in 1945 to the end in 1975.

Such a war will stir up racial tensions which will affect the lives of many poor Black and poor White people. I feel such a war should be stopped before it starts. What is now the status for the case justifying American involvement in the southern part of Africa? Too many of my friends died in Vietnam. I don't like to see the same steps repeated that incrementally got us into Vietnam.

Ed Musgrave
Berkeley, Calif.

"DISGUST AND HORROR" OVER BETTY SCOTT SLAYING

Sirs:

I read with disgust and horror in your October 14 issue about the savage slaughter of a beautiful, innocent, defenseless Black woman by some murderer with a gun and badge. It made me sick and disgusted to the point of vomiting.

A civil negligence suit is not enough in this case. This animal should be indicted for a criminal act, i.e., murder. Pressure should be brought to bear for this.

At the very least, this "policeman" should be brought up on the federal charge of violating Ms. (Betty) Scott's civil rights as guaranteed by the Constitution. This would be a federal suit with a federal investigation. This type of suit would bring a jail sentence on the guilty party as well as compensation to the victim's survivors. A civil rights violations suit is the next best thing to criminal prosecution. It would be initiated by the family's lawyer.

Sincerely,
J Thomas
Newark, N.J.

Free Southern Theater

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 21

better improve our presentations," Brother Rouselle said.

The Free Southern Theater is strongly rooted in the Black community of New Orleans. Brother Tony Burton noted that the Theater periodically holds auditions for community people who wish to try out for productions of the Free Southern Theater. A Summer Youth Program has been instituted in order to gain greater youth participation in the Theater, and a monthly newsletter on the activities of the Theater was recently started.

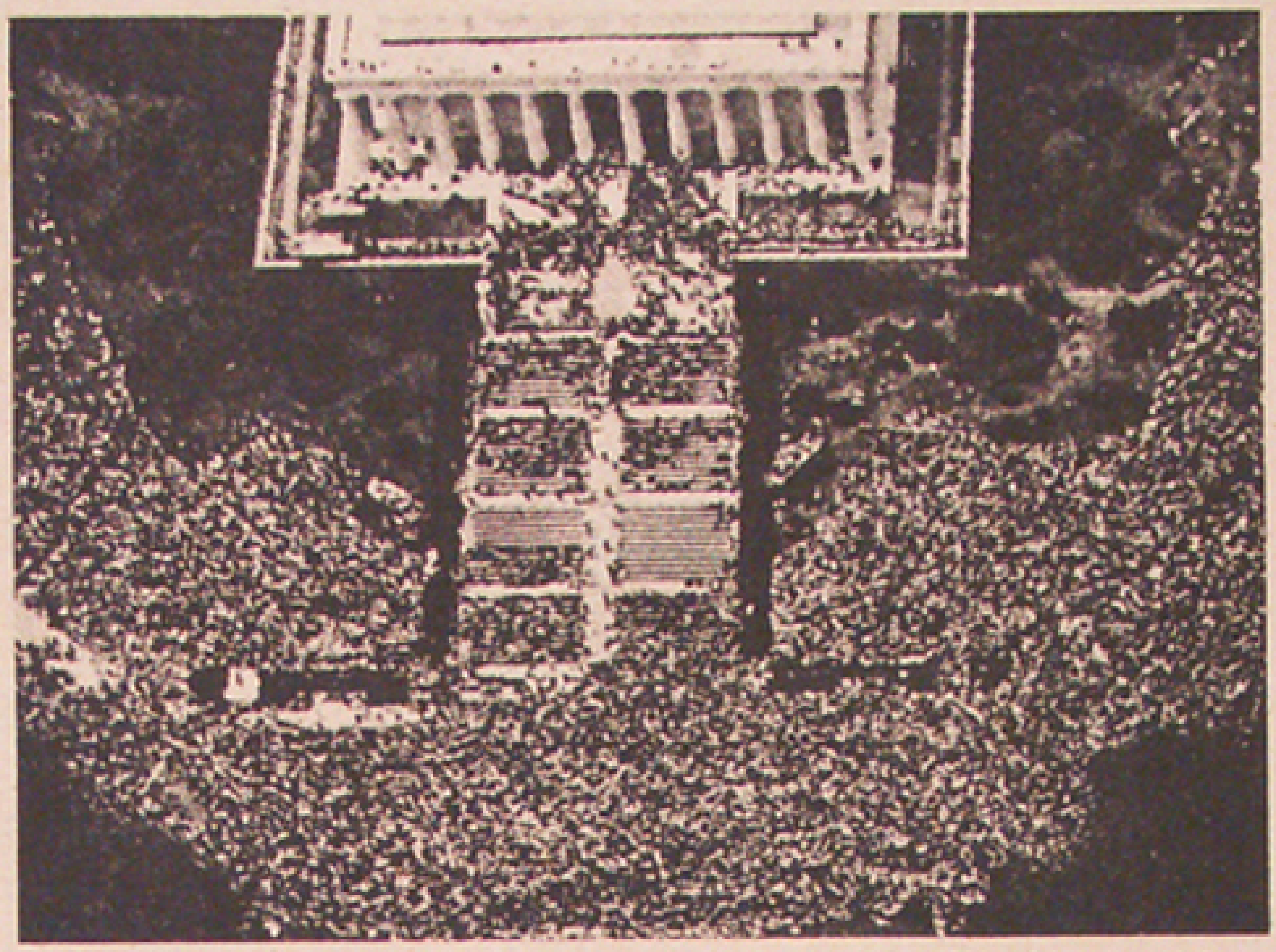
In addition to its two performances at the Oakland Community Learning Center, the Free Southern Theater put on two highly successful shows in San Francisco — one at the Afro-American Historical Society and the other at the Grass Roots Experience Theater. They were also asked to conduct a workshop by the prestigious West Coast A.C.T. Theater group.

Before returning to New Orleans, the Free Southern Theater was scheduled to appear in Los Angeles at the Inner City Cultural Center.

Surely all those who had the privilege of watching the Free Southern Theater perform will not soon forget the important contribution that this remarkable Black drama organization is making to the liberation struggle of Black and all oppressed people.□

Senate Bill #1: A Travesty Of Democracy

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3



Even acts of protest like the famous 1963 "March on Washington" for racial equality would be prohibited by Senate Bill No. 1.

DEMONSTRATIONS. Virtually every kind of civil rights, peace, and other protest action would be threatened with severe penalties under a series of vaguely drafted infringements on the right of assembly, including restrictions on the right to demonstrate adjacent to wherever authorities may declare to be the "temporary residence" where the President may be staying.

SEDITION. Redrafts 1940 Act, made inoperative by 1957 Supreme Court decision (Yates vs. U.S.). Provides up to fifteen years' imprisonment and/or up to one-hundred-thousand-dollar fine for allegedly inciting "other person to engage in imminent lawless conduct that would facilitate" the destruction of the federal or any state government; and up to seven years' imprisonment and/or up to one-hundred-thousand-dollar fine for participation as an active member in a group that the defendant "knows" has such a purpose. When combined with the criminal conspiracy and solicitation sections, the jeopardy to protected speech is further increased.

"LEADING" A RIOT. Redrafts 1968 law. Provides for up to three years in jail and/or up to one-hundred-thousand-dollar fine for "movement of a person across a state line" in the course of execution or consummation of a "riot." A "riot" as defined could involve as few as "ten" participants whose conduct "creates a grave danger of imminently causing" damage to property. Invokes comprehensive federal jurisdictional involvement down to the level of barroom affrays.

ENTRAPMENT. Permits conviction of defendants for committing crimes which they were induced to commit by improper pressures of police agents. Puts burden on defendant to prove that he was "not predisposed" and was subject to "unlawful entrapment."

ILLEGAL EVIDENCE. S.1 incorporates provisions designed to make "voluntary" confessions admissible even if obtained by secret police interrogation in the absence of counsel and warning prescribed in the Miranda case, and provisions designed to assure admissibility of eyewitness testimony regardless of prior police irregularities in suggesting identification.

SENTENCING: Contrary to the Brown Commission's recommendations, S.1 provides for very high maximum penalties, a parole component in addition to the prison maximum, and fewer limitations on the use of consecutive sentences. S.1 also makes parole and probation harder to obtain and requires mandatory minimum sentences in certain instances, thereby eliminating judicial discretion and exacerbating the problems resulting from high maximum sentences.

WIRETAPPING. Reaffirms the 1968 law, including the ambiguous Presidential authority to wiretap domestic activities where a "danger to the structure" of the government is involved. By virtue of incorporating the multiple changes in existing statutes, S.1 expands the areas where wiretapping is permitted as part of the investigating processes. Directs telephone companies and landlords to cooperate "forthwith" and "unobtrusively" with government wiretappers, and provides for compensation for such cooperation.

CONTEMPT. Penalty for refusal to cooperate with Congressional committees, e.g., Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, is increased from one year in prison and a thousand-dollar fine to three years and/or one hundred thousand dollars.

SECRECY. Reverses democratic decision-making under the Constitution by substituting government secrecy for the freedoms guaranteed by the First Amendment. Provides for penalties ranging from up to three years' imprisonment and/or up to one-hundred-thousand-dollar fine to death penalty to prohibit public access to "national defense information." S.1 would vastly expand the scope and severity of criminal sanctions to enforce the administrative classification of documents. With the definition provided under Sec. 1128 for "classified information" and national defense information" so vague as to defy precise description, S.1 codifies what can best be described as an Official Secrets Act.

PUBLIC SERVANTS

NUREMBERG DEFENSE. Would inhibit prosecution of wrongdoing by "public servants" if illegal conduct is result of "mistaken" belief that it was "required or authorized," or based on "written interpretation issued by the head of a government agency."

SABOTAGE. Provides the death penalty or life imprisonment in some cases, up to twenty to thirty years in prison and/or up to one-hundred-thousand-dollar fine in others, for activity that "damages, tampers with. . ." almost any property or facility "used in or particularly suited for national defense" or service that is or might be used in the national defense, with intent to "interfere with or obstruct the ability of the U.S. or an associate nation to prepare for or engage in war or defense activities." Clearly, such language would make every public demonstration, no matter how peaceful and orderly, subject to potential criminal sanctions.

DEATH PENALTY. Attempts to circumvent the 1972 (*Furman v. Georgia*) Supreme Court decision which held that capital punishment was cruel and unusual punishment because it had been "so wantonly and so freakishly imposed." (Mr. Justice Stewart, concurring.) Would provide *mandatory* executions for certain crimes under certain conditions.□

Attacks On Irish Movement Exposed

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19



IRA gunman with rocket launcher.

The list of atrocities is staggering. It plainly demonstrates a cold-blooded attempt by the Provisionals to annihilate the leadership and suppress through sheer terror the massive popular support of the Republican Movement. The role of the Provisional Alliance must now be clearly seen by all progressive peoples.

In the words of Thomas MacGiolla, president of Sinn Fein: "A clear line must now be drawn between the left and the right and no spurious arguments should be made about Provisional fascists and sectarian bigots being part of the anti-imperialist struggle."

It is essential that the work of the Republican Clubs continue in the face of this massive assault. In light of what you have read, you can appreciate why we have no alternatives or misgivings in asking for your support. Belfast Republicans are bearing the brunt of a fascist attack aimed at wiping out the Republican Movement in that city as a prelude to a nationwide assault on their nonsectarian, socialist political position. In the words of Malachy McGurran, chairman of the Republican Clubs Executive: "We have borne such attacks in the past though none as concentrated or as menacing as this one in which we face the combined weight of the British Army and Provisional forces."

The most important casualty which the Provisionals seek through their campaign is the political morale of the Republican Movement. We, of the Irish Republican Clubs, U.S.A. and Canada can assure you that this is the casualty the Provo murder gangs will not have.

For more information or speakers on this subject, contact the Helen Moloney Irish Republican Club at 1915 Bonita Street, Apt. 1, Berkeley, Calif. 94704 or call (415) 845-2116.□

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